

NEW ARRIVALS  
FOR MEN AND BOYS

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R. R. COYLE  
BEREA KENTUCKY

Largest Steamship Ever Built Sunk by  
Iceberg on First Voyage

Nearly 1500 of the More Than 2000 Passengers and  
Crew Find Their Graves Two Miles  
Beneath the Surface

## 868 SAVED IN LIFE BOATS

The White Star Liner "Titanic," the greatest steamboat ever built, while making her first trip across the Atlantic, from Liverpool to New York, struck an iceberg off the Newfoundland banks, Sunday night about ten o'clock, and went to the bottom four hours later, carrying down possibly 1500 of the passengers and crew.

The "Titanic" was thought to be unsinkable, having fifteen water tight bulk heads. It was claimed that though half of her compartments should be filled with water she would still float.

With this assurance of safety and invited by every convenience known to modern science, the ship being a veritable palace or, better, a whole city in itself, a large number of people, many of them persons of note, engaged passage for her maiden trip.

The "Titanic" was due to arrive in New York, Tuesday, but instead the few survivors, mostly women and children, will reach that city possibly as late as Friday on the "Carpathia" which seems to have been the first steamship to arrive at the scene of the disaster, having put on all speed in answer to the wireless distress signal S. O. S.

When the "Carpathia" arrived, however, the "Titanic" had already sunk and the survivors were taken on board from the scattered life boats into which they had been rushed by the crew. The fact that those rescued are mostly women and children indicates that good discipline

must have prevailed.

The news received by wireless all day Monday was to the effect that the huge ship was disabled by her contact with the ice mountain but was being towed to the Newfoundland banks where she would be benched, all of her passengers and crew being rescued by other ships which had answered the distress call. But, Monday night, the waiting and anxious world was disillusioned and the awful fact was made known that scarcely a third of those on board were saved.

A few of the notables on board were John Jacob Astor, Isadore Strauss, Geo. D. Widener, J. Bruce Ismay, Benj. Guggenheim, Washington Robeling and J. B. Thayer. These persons are said to represent wealth totaling \$455,000,000. Aside from these there were a number distinguished for other than their wealth, notably W. T. Stead, the English Journalist, Archibald Butt, President Taft's aide, Millet, the artist, and Henry B. Harris, Theatrical Manager.

The "Titanic" was valued at \$10,000,000, and it is thought that she carried down with her jewels and valuables worth another \$10,000,000. The details of the disaster will not be known until the survivors reach port, and the real horrors of it will possibly never be fully pictured.

## CABLE IN BEREA AGAIN

Mr. George W. Cable has visited Berea again and given us entertainment and instruction even greater than on his previous visit just four months ago.

Wednesday night, the tenth, Mr. Cable read from his own writings part of the story of Mary Ritchling and all of the fascinating story of Posson Jones. Mr. Cable's descriptive and dramatic power is best interpreted by himself, and the audience was delighted with his rendering and uplifted by the moral of the story. He was heartily cheered and gave one of his own songs, "De Lady's Man,"

## DR. PEARSONS' MESSAGE

The letter from Dr. Pearsons brought by Dr. Barton and read by him at the exercises commemorating the 92nd birthday of Berea's great benefactor, Saturday evening, while directed to the young people of Berea, contains advice that should be heeded by all young people, and we are taking it out of its natural place in Dr. Barton's address, and giving it what prominence we can in these columns in the hope that it may have the wide influence it deserves.

To the young people of Berea: I wish I could be with you at this annual celebration. I am very glad that my birthday brings you a holiday at this beautiful season.

The message which I send to you is only a summary of that which I have given you before: Make the best use of your opportunities; prepare to be the men and women which the future of your mountains and of our country requires.

Cultivate your voice; cultivate your vocal organs. Make full preparation for your life work. Prepare wise words to speak, and then prepare to speak them effectively. If your speech is slovenly and your articulation poor practice till you speak with precision and utter your words forcefully and correctly. Cultivate the vocal organs. These wonderful bodies of ours contain nothing more wonderful in their structure than the organs which produce the human voice. The voice is the most wonderful instrument that ever has been made. The world needs eloquent men; the world needs eloquent women.

You should be thankful that you were born in the mountains. I am thankful that I was born in the mountains. I am thankful that I have lived so many years and I am thankful that you have so many years still to live. You have inherited pure air. Live in the pure air and breathe it in abundance. You have inherited pure blood. Keep it pure. Avoid all the habits that impoverish the blood. Cultivate all the habits that promote good health and give life a strong, physical basis.

But you have still higher duties to render. Do all you can to pay the debt you owe to your parents. Live to be useful to your state and country. Never falter in your love for Berea College. Believe in it as the best and greatest institution in America, one that has done more for your people than any institution ever has done or ever can do. Be wise in your youth. Do not think of wisdom as something belonging wholly to old age. Unless you have the beginnings of wisdom now you will have little when you are old. Be faithful to God and true to your duty. Seek for power, not that you may use it selfishly, but that you may use it for others' sake. Strive to be prosperous for the good of others. When you see a good thing that needs to be done, do not wait expecting to make provision for it in your will, or to do it when you are older or wiser—do it now. Live for a purpose and let that purpose be a right purpose.

On this day when you are meeting in Berea, April 14, 1912, I shall be 92 years old, but I hope to live much longer. I hope to send you other messages. I shall never send you any message that is different from this, for this is what I have been learning for very nearly a century. Faithfulness to God and the right use of his good gifts, an earnest and unselfish purpose, these are the things worth living for. I wish for you all a long and happy life. I desire to live to be useful to mankind.

Cordially yours,  
D. K. PEARSONS

## WILL IT STICK?

Advices from Frankfort the latter part of last week were to the effect that the Franchise Board consisting of the Auditor, Attorney General and Treasurer, had assessed the franchises of the corporations of the state at about one hundred thirty-seven millions more than the same franchises were assessed for the year 1911.

Much is made of this fact by the party organs throughout the State. It is said that this increased taxation, meaning the increased assessment, will raise about \$700,000 more for the year 1912 than for the preceding year and render it unnecessary for the Governor to call an extra session of the General Assembly. And this is true if the assessment stands. But it must be borne in mind that this is only a tentative assessment; that notice thereof must be served on each one of the corporations affected and that they each have one month in which to show the cause why the assessment should not be increased.

Now, it will be interesting to watch the action of the great railroad corporations, such as the Louisville and Nashville, Illinois Central, Chesapeake and Ohio, and C. N. O. & T. P., the companies upon which the most of this increase has been laid. Also it will be interesting to see how long the matter is held up in the Circuit Court of the United States by injunction if this assessment stands before the Board as now tentatively put forth.

The newspapers speak of the matter as settled; as though it were final; but such is not the case. If, however, the democratic party through the franchise board, makes good, and finally puts this assessment through and collects the taxes due thereon, according to the assessment, then it will deserve well of the state and justify the people who put it in power. We shall watch the result with interest. Every tax payer ought to watch it with interest, because if these corporations ought to pay \$700,000 more into the treasury of the State than they have heretofore been paying, then those in high places have failed to do their duty to the people of the state.

H. C. FAULKNER.

## THE POWER OF PERSONALITY

Address of Dr. Barton at Dr. Pearson's Birthday Celebration.

Dr. Barton began by reading the message of Dr. Pearsons to the young people of Berea, which may be found in our editorial columns. Continuing he spoke as follows:

"I am very glad to be the bearer of such a message to you. Dr. Pearsons loves all the colleges he has helped. There is no one of them he loves more than this. He hoped to spend his 91st birthday here and when he could not do so, and a celebration was arranged for him at Hinsdale, and only one college president could be invited to be present in person, the college honored by that invitation was Berea College and the speaker whose eloquence thrilled us all and brought appreciative tears to the eyes of Dr. Pearsons was our own President Frost.

I have read you Dr. Pearsons' own message: I need not try to add to it. Rather let me speak of some lessons which such a life as his illustrates.

When you meet Dr. Pearsons you feel first of all that you are dealing with a forceful and potent personality. He succeeded in business, largely because the elements of success were inherent in his personality.

Do not let any one think we are honoring him just because he accumulated wealth. We know not the money but the man. Were he a hunter (Continued on Page Five)

## FERTILIZERS

Globe, Equity,  
Mt. Pleasant

Now ready for delivery at  
the lowest prices at

## CHRISMAN'S

"THE FURNITURE MAN"

## NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

Pennsylvania Follows Illinois Discrepancy in Claims of Candidates—Talk of Compromise Candidates—Death of Clara Barton—Death of General Grant—The End of Lorimerism—Flood Moves South.

## PENNSYLVANIA FOLLOWS ILLINOIS

The land-slide in Pennsylvania for Roosevelt was almost as great as that in Illinois reported in our last week's issue. In Illinois the Colonel got the entire delegation of 58, while in Pennsylvania he will possibly get all but 11 of the 69 delegates.

The last week has given tone to the Ex-President's campaign, and he is seen now to be really in the fight. Advances from Washington are to the effect that the Taft Bureau will no longer stand upon its dignity, but give the Colonel as hot shots as he sends.

## A DISCREPANCY IN THE FIGURES

On the second page of The Citizen a table will be found showing the list of delegates already pledged to the President, the total number being 288 while 539 are necessary to a choice. Since this list went to press, the Taft column has risen to 341, according to Chairman McKinley at the President's headquarters. But, if one should inquire at the Roosevelt headquarters and believe what is handed out to him, he would get an entirely different view. Senator Dixon's figures being as follows:

Roosevelt 216; Taft 56; Cummins 4; LaFollette 36; Uninstructed 94; Counted 189. These figures may be taken with some salt.

## TALK OF COMPROMISE CANDIDATE

The bitterness of the contest between the President and Ex-President, and the probability now that the instructed delegates will be nearly equally divided between the two is leading to considerable talk of a compromise candidate, and Ex-Governor Hughes, now Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, is prominently mentioned in that connection. Color is given to this suggestion by the fact that while New York's delegates are plainly for the President, they go without definite instructions.

So far, however, this is only talk, Continued on Page Five

Convention for Taft—To Study Our Tax System—Post Graduate School for State University—Trees for Capitol Grounds—Fire in Richmond.

## TAFT AN EASY WINNER

The Republican State Convention which was in session as we went to press last week was easily controlled by the Taft forces, and a strong platform endorsing the administration was drawn up and the four delegates at large to the Chicago Convention instructed for the President. The Roosevelt forces did not bolt but took no active part in the Convention. Of the Kentucky delegation of 26, only 3 are instructed for Roosevelt.

## TAX REVISION COMMITTEE

Lieut. Governor McDermott has appointed W. B. Moody of Henry County and W. A. Frost of Graves County, members of the Tax Revision Committee. Four other members are to be appointed, two by the Speaker of the House and two by the Governor. The Committee was provided for by the Legislature for the purpose of studying the tax system of the state with the view of reporting a method of simplification and revision to the next General Assembly.

## NEW DEPARTMENT FOR STATE UNIVERSITY

The Board of Trustees of the State University at Lexington voted last Friday to add a department of post graduate work to the course of study in the University. Graduate work has been done for some time in connection with various departments, but this work is now made a regular school.

## TREE PLANTING ON THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

A tree from each county in the state is to be planted on the Capitol Grounds, according to present plans, at a day soon to be fixed. Delegations from one hundred and twenty counties are to visit Frankfort bringing a tree to be planted.

## FIRE IN RICHMOND

A quick fire destroyed a big lumber yard, the L. and A. freight depot and a number of loaded freight cars at Richmond last Friday morning. The chief sufferers were Blanton and Congleton, lumber dealers, and the railroad company.

Mr. Henry Lengfellner, White's Station, Ky.  
Berea, Ky.

Dear Sir:  
Enclosed find check. Mr. Morgan had to undergo a slight operation yesterday so asked me to write and tell you that your charges were very reasonable, as he considers he has the best job of guttering in the county, and many who have seen the work say this also. I hope Mr. Morgan will be able to be up and out again in a week or ten days.  
Yours truly,  
(Mrs. Harry Morgan) JULIA MORGAN

Such letters make hard work easy and drudgery a pleasure

Have your House Gutters and Tin Work repaired before you paint.

HENRY LENGFELLNER  
Office—Jackson St., rear of Main. Phone 7 or 181.

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## The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

Berea Publishing Co.

(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Suggestion to baseball scribers: Why not predict a pennant winning team?

Getting a kiss printed on a card is about as satisfactory as getting one by wire.

The only way to live in security along the Mexican border is to live in a cyclone cellar.

New York is to have a new 30-story building, but will still be far away from heaven.

Uneasy lies the head that is trying to figure some way to pay for fried wife's Easter hat.

Printing kisses on cards may be all right, but it seems like a waste of the country's natural resources.

A woman fashion dictator tells us that men ought to wear corsets. Evidently trying to reform mere man.

In the glad springtime no team finishes last. In the fall season it is found that some team must do so.

Luther Burbank says that cactus is bound to become popular as food. Many a man has become stuck on it.

Thin men will be in fashion this year, according to the tailors, but fat men with fat bankrolls will be passable.

Sixty per cent. of the world's diamond output is absorbed in this country. And this is true of other luxuries.

Hookworm victims in the south are being cured for \$1.27 a head, but it costs more than that to cure the fishing fever.

If the weather men keeps up his battling streak it will be safe to take off one's heaves in time to celebrate the Fourth of July.

The deposed emperor of China gets \$2,000,000 a year, thereby rendering it unnecessary for him to become an apprentice in a laundry.

Inhabitants of Mars, we are told, have huge heads and spidery legs. They do not differ materially from a good many earth beings.

A St. Louis scientist found nearly 6,000,000 bacteria in a supposedly fresh egg. An egg, it seems, is innocent until it is proven guilty.

New York has "a dead line" that crooks must not cross, and every other town will soon need one in order to keep up with the procession.

Hutter is made directly from grass, says a scientist. Some that we are getting these days tastes as though it were made directly from excelsior.

Horse flesh, according to a French savant, is the proper diet for tubercular patients, but we suspect that he is merely indulging in a little horse play.

The bees and the baseball players are all optimistic at this season of the year.

Wireless messages are now radio-grams. But they will continue to cost just as much.

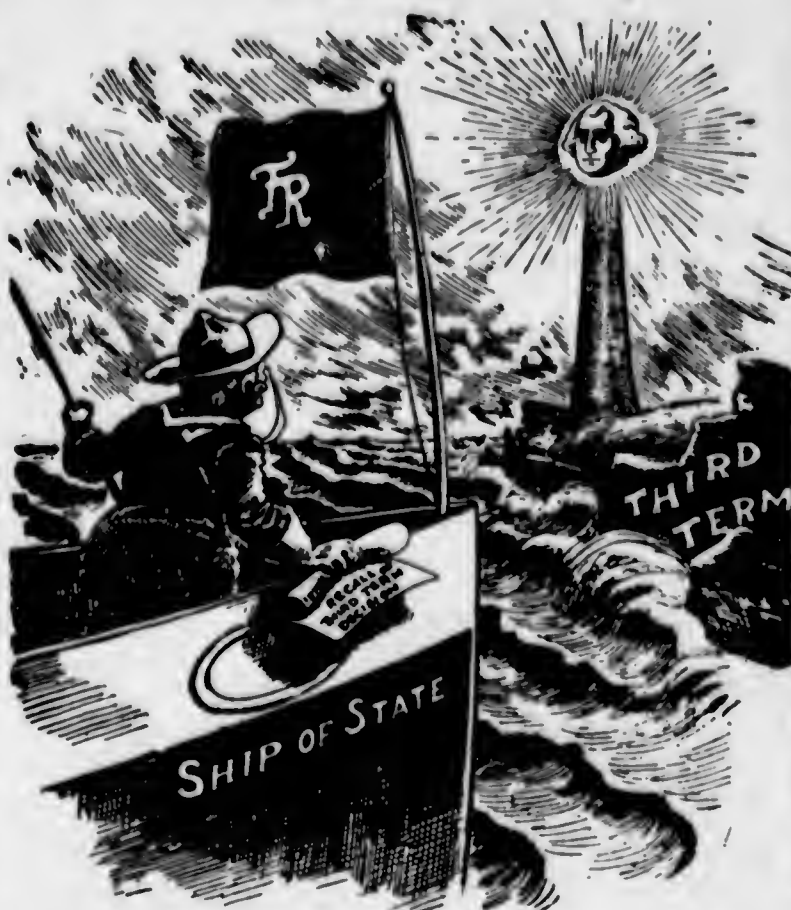
A New York woman died after a complexion treatment, but what the women want to know is whether the treatment really benefited her complexion.

That Americans keep their flats too warm is the complaint of another visiting Briton, who thus secures the hearty approbation of the landlords and janitors.

The ninth husband of an Oregon woman has filed a cross suit for divorce, alleging that his wife already ought to be convinced now that woman is fickle-minded.

A judge in Philadelphia holds that a woman has a right to go through her husband's pockets. We are led to suspect that the judge is either unmarried or benighted.

## DANGER AHEAD



—St. Louis Globe-Democrat, March 28, 1912.

## TAFT REFORMS IN POSTAL SERVICE

Government's Biggest Business Concern Now Run on Modern Basis.

### PENNY POSTAGE POSSIBLE

Economy and Efficiency in Administration Under Hitchcock Make Cheaper Postage Rates Imminent—Policies Should Be Continued.

No branch of the public service comes closer to the people than the postoffice department. In this department the Taft administration has accomplished results which have rendered this service more efficient than at any other time in the history of the country.

Is thorough accord with the policy of economy and efficiency of the Taft administration. Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock has put an end to the annual deficit in the postoffice department and made possible the serious consideration of further reforms and improvements, not the least important of which is the imminent possibility of penny postage. Many other reforms that have the support of President Taft will be inaugurated this year. Another term of the Taft administration would place this \$240,000,000 business institution completely on a business basis.

At the beginning of the present administration the postal service was in arrears to the extent of \$17,479,770.47, which was decidedly the largest deficit on record. Last year the revenues exceeded the expenditures by \$219,128.12.

The wiping out of the deficit has been accomplished without any curtailment of facilities. On the contrary, there has been established 3,744 new postoffices, delivery by carrier has been provided in 186 additional cities, and 2,516 new rural routes, aggregating 60,679 miles, have been authorized. Meanwhile the force of postal employees has been increased by more than 8,000, and last year the total amount expended for salaries was approximately \$14,000,000 greater than two years ago. The average annual salary has been increased from \$69 to \$97 for rural carriers, from \$79 to \$103 for post office clerks, from \$1,021 to \$1,084 for city letter carriers, and from \$1,163 to \$1,183 for railway postal clerks. Thus a marked extension of the postal service and increased compensation for its employees have gone hand in hand with a vanishing deficit.

Postal Banks Great Success. By persistent effort the present Republican administration secured the passage on June 25, 1910, of the act creating the postal savings system, which is now in operation at practically all the 7,500 presidential post offices. Preparations are being made for its extension to 40,000 fourth-class postoffices. It is confidently anticipated that the deposits at the close of the present fiscal year will aggregate \$50,000,000, and that the income of the system will be sufficient to pay all operating expenses.

Under President Taft the postoffice department has engaged in an aggressive crusade against the fraudulent use of the mails. Last year the inspectors investigated many cases involving the sale of worthless stock in imaginary mining companies and other fictitious concerns. There were altogether 529 indictments and 184 convictions with but twelve acquittals. The other cases are pending. The convicted swindlers had defrauded the people of many millions of dollars. A great number of similar concerns have gone out of business owing to the rigid enforcement of the law.

### Delegates Pledged to Taft.

The delegates to the Republican national convention pledged to President Taft on Saturday, April 6, 1912, numbered 280, as follows:	
Alabama .....	22
Alaska .....	2
Colorado .....	8
District of Columbia .....	2
Florida .....	12
Georgia .....	26
Indiana .....	20
Iowa .....	8
Michigan .....	6
Mississippi .....	20
Missouri .....	6
New Mexico .....	7
New York .....	79
Oklahoma .....	4
Philadelphia .....	2
South Carolina .....	16
Tennessee .....	16
Virginia .....	24
Total .....	280
Necessary for choice .....	539

Sunday service by employees has been reduced to a minimum, with little objection from the patrons of the service.

### Reforms Under Way.

Many other improvements have been made in the postal service during President Taft's term of office, such as the shipment of periodicals in carloads by fast freight, which has reduced the cost of transportation and expedited the handling of first-class mail, and the consolidation of the star route and rural delivery services so that it has been possible to establish many new routes and to serve thousands of additional patrons on existing routes with little or no increased cost. But the Taft program of postal reform and progress is not yet completed. The president is urging congress to adopt legislation for the readjustment of postage rates on a basis of cost, which will eventually permit of a one-cent rate on letter mail. A project also is under way for giving to village communities the same free delivery of mail that is now enjoyed by cities and the rural population.

The establishment of a domestic parcel post has received the earnest consideration of the president. In some branches of the delivery service, notably the rural and city delivery routes, the equipment now necessary is sufficient for the additional transportation of considerable merchandise with little or no increase in expense. A system thus limited would enable the government to render an important service to many millions of people and to determine from the viewpoint of actual experience the most desirable manner of extending it.

President Taft, accordingly, has urged congress to adopt the necessary legislation, and to present the issue clearly, three items of \$50,000 each have been included in the estimates of the postal service by Postmaster General Hitchcock, two to cover the initial expense of introducing the parcel post on rural routes and in the city delivery service, respectively, and the third to meet the cost of an investigation looking to the final extension of the service to the railways and other transportation lines.

### Dr. Wiley Supports Taft.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, who quite recently resigned as chief chemist of the department of agriculture, when in Cincinnati several days ago, made the following statement:

"President Taft is the one man who stood between me and destruction at Washington. When efforts were being made to 'assassinate me,' Taft proved my only protector. He stood by me and I am grateful to him. I hope he will be re-elected president."

From all over comes the news of the solidification of the Taft forces for the mighty polling of sentiment that will show Roosevelt never had a chance.

## MINERS' WELFARE CAUSE OF TAFT

Bureau of Mines Marks Great Step Forward.

### SAVES HUNDREDS OF LIVES

Discovery of Danger of Coal Dust Impartant—Handling of Explosives Made Safer—Government's Experimental Coal Mine.

The saving of many lives annually—the lives of miners throughout the United States—will be one of the splendid results that will follow the establishment of the bureau of mines, one of the great achievements in the interest of labor by the administration of President Taft. The formation of this bureau is likewise a notable achievement, and will prove far-reaching in its effects to a class of wage-earners which has been in great need of some practical relief.

The excessive and unnecessary loss of life in the mines of this country was one of the primary causes for the creation of this bureau. For years hundreds of miners were killed in mine disasters, and practically nothing was done to check the terrible loss of life. There was also need for an investigation to determine what could be done in the way of handling the high explosives, as well as to improve the conditions under which the men worked.

Spurred on by President Taft, an act creating the bureau of mines was passed by congress and became effective on July 1, 1910. John A. Holmes of the United States geological survey, was appointed as the first director. Mr. Holmes was reputed and certified to be the best trained man for the place obtainable in the United States. The chief experimental station was established in Pittsburgh, where the investigations of the problems entrusted to the bureau have been prosecuted so successfully for nearly two years.

In the year 1907, the most disastrous of all years in the American coal mines, 3,125 miners lost their lives. This represented 486 men killed for every 1,000 employed. In coal mines in Europe less than two miners are killed out of every 1,000 employed. As a result of the work conducted by the bureau of mines, and the wise use of an appropriation of \$150,000 made by congress, the death rate has already been reduced to practically one-half of what it was in 1907.

One of the notable achievements of the bureau of mines was the demonstration of the fact that coal dust in a bituminous mine is more dangerous and deadly than gas. It has been the belief, heretofore, that gas or fire damp was the greatest menace to the miners, and little attention was given to the accumulation of coal dust. The bureau of mines proved to the satisfaction of the miners as well as operators that coal dust would explode, and, unlike fire damp, carried no warning with it. The keeping of dusty mines wet, as recommended by the bureau of mines, was found to reduce materially the chances of an explosion of coal dust.

### Good Work of Bureau.

The number of deaths in the mines has been greatly reduced as a result of the testing of explosives under the direction of the bureau of mines. In the year 1908 the coal lines in the United States used two million pounds of short fuse explosives, and at present nearly seven times that quantity is being used with greater safety, due to the co-operation of the coal operators and the bureau of mines.

The establishment of an experimental coal mine at Lutetown, Pa., twelve miles from Pittsburgh, is still another notable achievement of the bureau of mines. It places the United States in advance of other nations with respect to this research and experimental work in mines. Numerous tests are made at this experimental mine, from which many excellent results are obtained.

Still another important work which is conducted under the auspices of the bureau of mines is the rescue of entombed miners. Since the creation of the bureau many hundreds of lives have been saved. At the big mining disaster in Ohio one of the rescue corps of the bureau of mines arrived at the scene thirty-two hours after the disaster. Three men were rescued who had been given up as dead and allowed to remain in the mine. At another time one man was found alive among 150 dead, and today he is the sole survivor of that terrible catastrophe—due to the splendid work of the rescue corps.

Before the bureau of mines was made possible by the interest of President Taft, which was followed by the necessary legislation for its establishment, there was no organized effort in saving the lives of entombed miners. Time and again, men have sacrificed their lives in vain attempts to rescue their companions. This unnecessary sacrifice of life has been stopped by the co-operation of the state authorities with the federal rescuers attached to the bureau of mines. An investigation of the fuel resources of the United States is also being made with a view of checking the waste, and increasing the efficiency with which fuel is used. This latter phase of the work is a part of the practical conservation policy of the Taft administration.

## TAFT MEN WIN OUT

RIOT IN MICHIGAN CONVENTION—MILITIA CALLED TO KEEP ORDER.

### ROOSEVELT SUPPORTERS BOLT

President Gets Kentucky Delegation—New York Democrats Select 90 Delegates to Baltimore Convention—Harmon Keynote of Big Meeting.

Lay City, Mich.—The Roosevelt forces, after a riot on the floor, entrance to which was guarded by a company of the state militia, bent on their attempt to control the preliminary organization and to seat their delegates, withdrew from the Republican state convention here, held in convention and named six delegates at large to the national convention. Roosevelt leaders announced that they will carry the question of the disputed delegates to the national body.

Many Roosevelt men, who entered the convention hall through transoms, were ejected by the police and private detectives, and when one Roosevelt supporter, W. D. Gordon of Midland, reached the platform and attempted to make a speech, he was thrown to the floor by J. F. Cremer, a Taft man. The police and militia kept back a hundred men who attempted to take part in the physical encounter that resulted, while former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana was swept back from his seat.

After waiting three hours to make a speech, Mr. Beveridge announced that he would decline to do so, as two conventions were being held. He took the position that he should not decide the legality of either body.

The opening act in the turbulent meeting took place under guard of members of Company H of the Michigan National Guard, which had been called out after all-night conferences failed to develop any sign of peace.

While the militia held the front entrance to the armory against a crowd of 1,800 delegates and contested delegates, members of the state central committee, headed by Acting Chairman Robert A. Shields of Houghton, were admitted through a side entrance.

While the Taft forces held the armory in this manner, Roosevelt leaders conferred at a downtown hotel and prepared to go to the convention and seat their temporary chairmen, former Secretary of the Navy Truman Newberry of Detroit.

When the Taft men were seen to be in absolute control, the Roosevelt forces went to another hall and held their own convention. They named the following delegates at large to the national convention: Gov. Chase S. Osborn, Charles Nichols, Detroit; Sybrant Wessels, Grand Rapids; H. F. Houghay, Traverse City; Theodore Joslyn, Adrian; W. D. Gordon, Midland.

The Taft delegation is headed by John D. McKay of Detroit. The other five are Capt. W. J. Richards, Crystal Falls; George P. Morley of Saginaw; Fred A. Higgins, Cadillac; Eugene P. Field, Bay City, and William Judson, Grand Rapids.

Louisville, Ky.—With the election of four delegates at large, alternates and the electors, the state Republican convention has adjourned without the threatened bolt on the part of the Roosevelt faction, and President Taft will have 23 instructed votes in the national convention at Chicago, while three will support the former president. The four delegates at large are: United States Senator William O. Bradley, Judge James G. Hreethitt, Hopkinsville; W. D. Cochran, Mayville, and J. Edward Wood, a seagr preacher from Danville.

New York.—On a strong platform, which also has the merit of brevity, New York's 90 delegates to the Baltimore convention were selected by the Democratic state convention at Terrace Garden in record time and amid the most marked conditions of all around harmony.

Following are the delegates at large, or "big four," who will represent the New York Democracy at the national convocation:

Delegates—United States Senator O'Gorman, Governor Dix, Alton Brooks Parker and Charles Francis Murphy.

### TRUNK CONCERN IS BANKRUPT

Romacka Brothers Company Fails for \$200,000—Wife's Disgrace Is Back of Trouble.

Milwaukee.—The Romacka Brothers company, a trunk manufacturing concern, was thrown into involuntary bankruptcy upon the claims of three New York creditors. Back of the financial trouble is the scandal which arose when Evelyn, then wife of C. J. Romacka, one of the brothers, was arrested some years ago in Chicago as an accomplice in crime of a negro.

Claims are known to total about \$200,000 and the firm has assets estimated at about \$100,000 in addition to real estate.

### Flea Mexican Rail Strike.

Washington.—Anticipating a tie-up on the entire railway system in Mexico in a few days, Americans are leaving Mexico City in large numbers, according to advices to the state department. The strike on the National railway is set for next Monday, April 15.

### Shot by Mistake; May Die.

Los Angeles, Cal.—When running to assist his brother, who had been a victim of hold-up men, T. E. Vendl was mistaken for a robber here and shot, perhaps fatally, by an officer.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.

### LESSON FOR APRIL 21.

THE APPOINTING OF THE TWELVE.

LESSON TEXT—Matt. 10:1-15. GOLDEN TEXT—"Ye did not choose me, but I chose you, and appointed you, that ye go and bear fruit."—John 15:16 (H. V.).

Things do not happen in the realm of religion, they come to pass. No man can alone accomplish any great task. Every great leader has been blessed by one or more equally great helpers. Luther had his Melancthon; Wesley had his brother Charles, Whitfield and others; Moody had Whittle, Bliss, Sankey and more. These leaders but followed "in his steps."

Jesus' ministry made him very much observed and at the same time greatly multiplied his duties and burdens. When, therefore, he chose these disciples he desired not only to obtain help and to begin to teach those who were afterward to take up his work, but like every other act, he desired to teach a lesson to those who were so carefully observing his life.

So it was that the significant number of twelve, corresponding to the twelve tribes, at once confirmed his assumption of the Messiahship. This meant that in him those wondrous prophecies were being fulfilled, and it also served to stimulate those upon whom the choice fell. Moses who led this people out of Egypt had to be helped (Ex. 18:17-24) in his work and a greater who is to found a new kingdom calls about him those who shall do a greater work than merely to judge the people. Why greater? Because they are not only to judge results but are to change results by offering sacrifice. They are to have power over demons even as the Master, for evil has no rights. The source of their power is to be Jesus for he is to be "with them"—power and protection as well. So with us. (Matt. 28:20.) Their power is to grow with usage, for we learn by doing, hence he sends them forth.

### Some Things It Teaches and Why.

This lesson is different from our previous one where Jesus first called his disciples. Luke tells us that these twelve were selected from among the rest of the disciples. The greater nearness and more extended authority of these "messengers" called upon them greater testings than the others who were disciples or "learners."

Matthew tells us what Jesus said is to be the character of his representatives. He likens them to salt and to a light. "Nothing is better for the whole body than salt and sun" were the words of Pliny. Salt is a great cleansing agent; it is a strong taste; it has great preservative qualities; it is a great preventive against corruption, but Jesus adds, if salt loses its saline quality it becomes like any other earth; it has no distinguishing essential, characteristic. Let not the Christian, who is "the salt of the earth" lose his identity, lose his saltiness and become like the world about him. If he does he is fit then only to be trodden under the foot of man. These disciples are to be the light of the world. It is a good thing to preserve, to purify, to cleanse, but it is a greater thing to energize, to direct, to lead.

### How Men Are Saved.

These apostles came from many walks in life and represent varied temperaments. The aggressive Peter and the other "son of thunder" who would call down fire upon those who walked not with Jesus. The reflective cautious Thomas, the plotting practical Judas, "who also betrayed him." These are the men who are sent forth, some as public heralds (John 1:36) and some by personal solicitation (Jas. 1:41) to win yet other followers.

Men are saved through saved men and those whom he sends forth are those who have first learned to follow. Their work is made permanent only as they "abide" in him. God wants the hearing ear, the believing heart and the confessing mouth—(Rom. 10:14).

Those whom Jesus sends are to offer his kingdom to men not to force it upon them. They must expect to be received as he was received and how that shall be he plainly foretells (Matt. 10).

Their work shall bring variance upon earth, yet even among those of the same family, but the men who refuse to go, to take up this cross, is none of his, "is not worthy of me."

Jesus saw plainly that the victories of his kingdom are often hindered rather than helped by the presence of great crowds (v. 12). Why send out Judas? Undoubtedly he had all the desired qualifications for leadership, and chosen as he was that he "might be with him" he need not have hardened his heart, bringing upon himself the greater condemnation. Jesus had a three-fold work for these disciples: (1) to preach; (2) to heal; (3) to cast out demons—note the spiritual need is the foremost one. Then comes the ministry of healing, to invert the order is to prevent the teaching of the book. As to the third it is evident it was something different than disease.



## KY. WOMAN FOR RESEARCH WORK

MISS VIRGINIA ROBINSON OF LOUISVILLE WILL LOOK UP CRIMINAL PREDICTIONS.

## RAILROAD MAN GOES ABROAD

J. E. Willoughby of the L. & N. Sailed for Haiti for New Job—Former Kentucky Woman Educator Investigates Systems.

Louisville.—Special advice from New York say that Miss Virginia P. Robinson of Louisville has arrived there to assist in the research of criminal psychology that is being made at the Bedford reformatory. Miss Robinson is president of the Women Suffrage association and was appointed one of the committee to conduct the research that will last through the summer. John D. Rockefeller is one of the men who are back of the idea. Miss Robinson will remain in the metropolis until fall.

After spending several days in the East, J. E. Willoughby of Louisville, for 20 years chief engineer of construction of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, sailed aboard the Oceania for the West Indies, where he has accepted the position of assistant to the president of the Caribbean Construction company in Haiti. The Caribbean company is at present constructing a railroad in Haiti and upon his arrival in the island Mr. Willoughby will assume full charge of all the constructing work of the company in Haiti. Mr. Willoughby is recognized as one of the most capable engineers of railroad construction in the country and his many friends in Kentucky will be pleased to hear of his new appointment.

Miss Patty Hill, formerly of Louisville, but now attached to Teachers' college, Columbia university in New York, has been chosen by the university to investigate the Montessori system of primary education in foreign cities. Accompanied by Miss Annie E. Moore, another former Louisville, she will sail from New York for Rome in May and while abroad will visit the public schools in London, Rome, Paris and Switzerland.

## MAMMOTH TOBACCO SOCIETY.

Secures Twelve-Acre Site for New Factory at Lexington.

Lexington.—The Burley Tobacco company, through its executive committee, has closed a deal with Mrs. E. B. Chennault of Richmond, Va., for a site for a mammoth tobacco factory, sales warehouse, storage houses, administration building, etc.

The site embraces 12 acres, fronting 600 feet on South Broadway and running back to the Cincinnati Southern railway tracks. It is at present occupied by George P. Sprague in the operation of High Oaks sanitarium. The price to Mrs. Chennault was \$30,000, and Dr. Sprague was paid a bonus of \$8,000 for his eight years' lease.

Dr. Sprague will build a new sanitarium on an 85-acre tract half a mile from the city limits, on the Harrodsburg pike, which is the extension of South Broadway.

President Lebus said that the burley company will begin work on its plant about May 1. The cost will be approximately \$500,000. It is rumored that the American Tobacco company will also put up a factory in Lexington.

## HAS RACE WITH DEATH.

Fulton.—Allison Tyler, a wealthy plantation owner of this county who was in charge of that part of the government levee which broke below Hickman, came to Fulton. Tyler was eating his supper when he heard three shots fired in rapid succession. This was the danger signal agreed upon. Rushing to the levee, he saw his men madly at work, throwing sacks around a space not more than a foot wide where the water had broken over the top of the levee. Suddenly the water seemed to leap almost three feet over the top and in the twinkling of an eye 15 feet of the dam gave way and the tide rushed through with terrific force.

## PLEADED HOMICIDE.

Maysville.—Jacob Love, aged 30, was acquitted of killing Ellsworth Huron here last October. Love pleaded justifiable homicide, claiming that Huron threatened him and started a fight without any provocation on his part. During the trial, Love's wife sat beside him. Love's home is at Covington and he was here visiting his parents at the time of the killing.

## LEFT LIMB AMPUTATED.

West Point.—Mrs. Belle Damsen, who has been in ill health for many months, suffering from necrosis, was compelled to submit to amputation of the left leg above the knee.

Whitesburg.—The Consolidation Coal company has bought 75 acres of coal lands near Jenkins for \$19,700. This is at the rate of a little more than \$250 an acre—perhaps the largest price ever paid for mountain coal lands.

## MOVEMENT FOR BETTER ROADS.

Muhlenberg and Other Counties Showing Interest in Highways.

Greenville.—The road question in Muhlenberg county and the proposition of better streets in Greenville are the topics of interest here. Muhlenberg county roads are almost impassable in places and the farmers of the county are beginning to realize that the large sums of money that have heretofore been spent in road grading have been annual losses of that much of the county's revenue and are beginning to advocate metal roads. The Illinois Central railroad agreed to build one and one-half miles of model road if the county will secure the right of way, thereby eliminating some dangerous road crossings, and it is thought that the county court will be brought to see a golden opportunity and will take advantage of the fact which would enable the county to have some four or five miles of model road built at comparatively small cost. The city of Greenville has the advantage of a new act of the legislature enabling the city council to order the streets constructed at the cost of the property owners, thereby insuring good streets, the majority of the property owners being in favor of the new law. An effort will be made to have the principal streets of the city reconstructed and some new ones built this year.

## INTERURBAN OFFER.

Mayor Gruber Urges Its Acceptance by Shelbyville.

Shelbyville.—The agitation for the extension of the Louisville & Interurban electric road through Main street to the eastern limits of the city was revived by Mayor Gruber in a communication made to the board of council, in which he strongly urged that body to grant the right of way for the sum of \$15,000, which he said he had satisfactory assurance the company is still willing to pay for the concession. The mayor prefaced his recommendation by a statement of the condition of the main thoroughfare, which he denounced as a disgrace to the city. The present annual expenditure of \$5,000 for the maintenance of the street, he declared, is equivalent to pouring that amount of money into a mud hole. He could see but one sane plan to pursue, which is to pave Main street from end to end. The estimated cost for that part not so constructed already is \$40,000. Two methods of raising the money are presented: one by submitting a bond issue to a vote of the people, which would entail a year's delay; the other by accepting the \$15,000 offered by the L. & I., adding to it the \$5,000 annually appropriated for repairs and borrowing the remaining \$20,000, which he said could be secured on the note of the city, and the work begun at once.

## PATROLMAN ASKED TO RETIRE.

Bowling Green.—Mayor U. E. Townsend has asked Patrolman James H. Compton and Elliott Carroll for their resignations, to take effect at once. The mayor charges drunkenness, failure to make arrests of persons when intoxicated and other charges. The patrolmen will fight the cases before the city council at the next regular meeting. This action on the mayor's part came as a surprise. Patrolmen Compton and Carroll were sworn in last January.

## ROAD BUILDING RENEWED.

Glasgow.—Work on the Central Lincoln road was suspended last December on account of bad weather, but with spring comes renewed activity along the line in many counties. The fiscal court of Hart county has appropriated \$5,000 to be used on this road.

## PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Paducah.—W. P. Burrow, who conducted a grocery here for the last six months, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the federal court at Paducah. His assets are given at \$400, with liabilities of \$550. Most of the creditors are wholesale grocers.

## FIRE DESTROYS STORE.

Nicholasville.—The general merchandise store of Samuel Royce, north of here, was burned, both the building and contents being destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is about \$1,500, partly covered by insurance.

Somerset.—Several Somerset citizens are making an effort to raise enough money by private subscription to build a pike from here to the Lincoln county line. The county has already agreed to give \$1,000 a mile for that purpose. Although the petition has just started recently, more than \$2,000 has been subscribed and it is believed that in a very short time the entire amount needed, about \$10,000, will be had.

## CONVICTED OF FORGERY.

Winchester.—In the circuit court, J. A. Crews was convicted on two charges of forgery and was given from one to five years in the penitentiary on each charge. Charles Johnson pleaded guilty to breaking into a saloon and robbing the cash drawer and was given a similar sentence. Shorty Thomas was given the same sentence for robbery. Frank Taylor will be tried for the murder of John Delaney in a logging camp last summer.

## FROM OLD KENTUCKY

Owensboro.—Rev. Leslie H. Hudson, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, died of a complication of diseases after a short illness.

Carlisle.—Horsemen from all over this section are attending the annual Nicholas county horse show. The show was one of the best ever held here.

Elizabethtown.—The Rev. E. J. Fentemacher is conducting a successful revival at the Christian church, there having been nine additions up to the present time.

Elizabethtown.—James Lilly, 18, of near Eastview, this county, accidentally shot himself in the stomach while manipulating a revolver. He is in a critical condition.

Nicholasville.—An ordinance was passed by the council relating to chickens running outside of the premises of the owner and a fine of from \$1 to \$5 will be assessed for each offense.

Winchester.—The suit of N. J. Powell against the Lexington & Eastern railroad is on trial in the circuit court. He asks for \$5,000 damages for injuries which, he alleges, were due to the carelessness of those in charge of a train.

Paducah.—W. P. Burrow, who conducted a grocery here for the last six months, has filed a petition in bankruptcy in the federal court at Paducah. His assets are given at \$400, with liabilities of \$550. Most of the creditors are wholesale grocers.

Elizabethtown.—The receipts of the Elizabethtown postoffice at the close of the fiscal year, March 31, amounted to \$6,871, an increase of \$200 over last year. The money order receipts of the office have doubled within the last four years.

Nicholasville.—The general merchandise store of Samuel Royce, north of here, was burned, both the building and contents being destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. The loss is about \$1,500, partly covered by insurance.

Carlisle.—Work was begun on the new city hall to be erected here. The contract was recently let to Elliott Collier of this city. The hall is to be two stories in height and will be built of pressed brick, trimmed with Bedford stone.

Maysville.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Paul of this city will celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. They were married April 22, 1852, in Mason county, five miles from this city, by the Rev. Dr. Dailey of Mt. Joliet, and with the exception of two years have lived in this county continuously.

Maysville.—The freight wreck on the C. & O. six miles east of here, proved to be serious, as it took the wrecking crew all day to clear it. Traffic was closed about seven hours. The two fast passenger trains, one for the East and one for the West, were held.

Bowling Green.—The Warren county fiscal court authorized County Attorney Charles Drake to oppose the mandamus proceedings filed against this body by the county board of education to force the court to raise the tax levy of 7½ cents on each \$100 worth of taxable property to 15 cents for school purposes.

Somerset.—The members of the Christian church of this city have bought the lot on the east side of Main street known as the Howell property and will begin the construction of a new church in the near future. The church will cost about \$15,000.

Owensboro.—The Henderson high school debating team, defending the negative side of the question, "Resolved, that the initiative and referendum should be adopted by the states," won from Owensboro in debate at Owensboro. John Rogers and Miss Nancy Dorsey composed the Henderson debating team; C. Clark, G. Beirck and J. C. Jenkins represented Owensboro.

Paris.—The Bourbon county fiscal court fixed the county tax levy for 1912 at 50 cents on each \$100 worth of property subject to taxation for state purposes, divided as follows: Courthouse bonds and interest on same, 6 cents for turnpikes and bridges, 25 cents; for general purposes, 19 cents. A poll tax of \$1.50 on each adult male citizen of the county was also levied. It was further ordered that an ad valorem tax of 10 cents be levied for school purposes on all property outside of the city of Paris and the Little Rock graded common school district.

Harbourville.—Charles Davis, publisher of the Kentucky Old Fellow, now issued from Louisville, has leased the plant of the People's News, in this city. The Louisville publication probably will be issued from this point. The local publication will be continued as a Democratic organ.

Lancaster.—A number of Garrard farmers have sustained severe losses from cholera among their swine. Many others are vaccinating their hogs as a precaution against the disease.

## The Fruit of Faith

By Rev. James M. Gray, D. D.  
Dean of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEXT.—Therefore being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.

By whom also we have access by faith into this grace wherein we stand, and rejoice in hope of the glory of God. And not only so, but we glory in tribulations also: knowing that tribulation worketh patience. And patience, experience; and experience, hope: And hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost which is given unto us.—Romans 5:1-15.

I. The first fruit of faith is justification, which means not only that



the believer is forgiven of his sins, but that he is regarded in God's sight as though he had never sinned. Captain Dreyfus, the French officer, was pardoned by the president of the French republic, and set at liberty, but he sought another trial in order to secure justification in the eyes of France and the whole world. He demanded it, however, on the ground of his innocence, while the Christian believer receives it as an act of free grace on the ground of Christ's work in his behalf.

Peace With God and the Peace of God.

II. "Being justified by faith, therefore, we have peace with God." This is the second fruit of faith. The apostle does not say we have the peace "of" God. The one is a condition, the other an experience of that condition. The moment a man accepts Jesus Christ as his Saviour, he comes into a state of peace with God, where all enmity is put away, and he is no longer abiding under wrath or condemnation for his sin. It may take him some time to realize or apprehend this through the weakness of his faith, but it is a fact nevertheless, and the sooner he grasps it by faith, the sooner will he come to experience it, and know the peace of God which passeth all understanding.

III. But as the result of being justified, the believer not only has peace with God, but "access" unto God, as the apostle says. Sometimes when we "make up" with a man after being at variance with him, we try nevertheless to keep him at arm's length. Not so in the case of God's reconciliation to us. He permits us to come into the closest friendship and fellowship with him in Christ. It were as though he invited us to sit down at his table and break bread with him. We are now entirely at one with him.

Reasons for Rejoicing.

IV. And not only have we access, but "rejoicing." There are three things for the believer to rejoice in. In the first place, he rejoices "in the hope of glory." That is, in the hope of seeing God's glory in the face of Jesus Christ when he shall be revealed again, and the hope of entering into that glory and partaking of it as one of the redeemed ones.

In the second place, he rejoices "in tribulations also," because as the apostle teaches, the tribulation through which a Christian passes enlarges his experience of God as his comforter and deliverer. This experience assures him of God's love for him and contributes to the quickening and strengthening of his hope concerning the greater comfort and deliverance that is to come. I am a millionaire and promise you a hundred thousand dollars at a certain time, and also promise to help you out of every financial crisis which may overtake you in the meantime. Now such financial crises come to be regarded by you as blessings in disguise if I keep my promise every time. In other words, the fulfillment of the minor promise on each occasion furnishes an additional evidence of the ultimate fulfillment of the major one. This is the meaning here.

V. Finally, the true believer comes to rejoice in God himself, for to the verses of our text we may add the thought of verse 11, which teaches that truth. This is the acme of the experience of the justified state, when we are no longer occupied with the gifts, but the giver. The love of God for us is so shed abroad in our hearts as more and more we trust in him, that we are no longer absorbed in the blessings he bestows so much as we are absorbed in him. We come to love him at last not for what he gives but for what he is.

These are some of the blessed fruits of our faith in Jesus Christ. Who would not covet them if they are real? Who would not desire to be right with God, to be at peace with him, to have conscious access unto him, to rejoice in relationship with him every day? But why not try if they are real? Why not "taste and see that the Lord is good"? Why not in the quiet of your heart just now, receive Jesus Christ as your Saviour, and ask God to give you his Holy Spirit to make these things real? God will hear this prayer as you keep asking him, for he loves and wants to bless you in his Son.

## LARGE AREA COVERED

BREAKING OF LEVY AT PANTHER FOREST INUNDATES SIXTY TOWNSHIPS.

Two Hundred Square Miles of Rich Farming Land in Arkansas and Mississippi Under Water.

Memphis, Tenn.—Two hundred square miles of rich farming land and several prosperous towns in Arkansas and Mississippi are suffering from floods, following the breaking of the Mississippi river levee at Panther Forest, 19 miles above Greenville.

Sixty townships in Chicot, East Ashley, Drew and Desha counties in Arkansas, and East Carroll Parish, Louisiana, are inundated.

Lake Village, with a population of 1,500, is the most important town in the water's path.

The crevasse will decrease the strain on the east bank at Greenville, where it was feared a break would occur.

Chicot county, which is practically covered, has a population of 22,000.

## GUARD SECRETARY KNOX

Havana Police Prevent Attack on Him By Anarchist.

Havana.—One of the most brilliant functions of his tour was tendered to Secretary Knox here. Secretary Beaupre was the secretary's host at a state dinner, and this was followed by a state department ball attended by Cuba's notables.

Secretary Knox spent the morning walking about the city, accompanied by his aides, and in the afternoon motored 40 miles inland to inspect a sugar plantation at Cabanas.

The police are displaying the greatest caution in providing the secretary with an adequate guard, owing to the arrival here the other day of Felipe Loston, an Anarchist from Tampa.

## American Conductor Killed.

Mexico City, Mex.—A passenger train on the Guanajuato branch of the Mexican Central railroad was wrecked between Silao and Marfil, by bandits, who opened fire on the crew and passengers from ambush. Conductor John Kane, an American, was killed; Engineer McFarlan was wounded in the arm and six passengers were slightly wounded. The express car was robbed, as were also the passengers.

## Blaze Costs \$80,000.

Richmond, Ky.—The Flat Rock hotel, the Louisville & Atlantic Railroad Co. passenger and freight depot full of freight, and nine boxcars, also filled, were burned with a loss of \$80,000, and damage done to Blanton & Congleton's lumber yard amounted to \$30,000.

## For Election Frauds.

Sistersville, W. Va.—Ten election commissioners, who participated in the municipal election here March 28, were arrested on charges of falsifying election returns, preferred by Prosecuting Attorney K. C. Moore. All were released on bonds of \$1,500 each.

## CINCINNATI MARKETS

Wheat.—No. 2 red \$1.06@1.08, No. 3 red \$1.02@1.04, No. 4 red 90¢@\$.1. Corn.—No. 2 white 83¢@84¢, No. 3 white 82¢@83¢, No. 4 white 79¢@81¢, No. 3 yellow 80¢@81¢, No. 4 yellow 77¢@79¢, No. 2 mixed 81¢@82¢, No. 3 mixed 79½¢@80½¢, No. 4 mixed 76¢@78¢, mixed ear 82¢@86¢, yellow ear 86¢@89¢, white ear 82¢@86¢.

Oats.—No. 2 white 59½¢@59¾¢, standard white 59¢@59½¢, No. 3 white 58½¢, No. 4 white 56¢@58¢, No. 2 mixed 57¢@58½¢, No. 3 mixed 56¢@58½¢, No. 4 mixed 55½¢@57½¢.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$30@31, No. 2 timothy \$29@29.50, No. 3 timothy \$25@26, No. 1 clover mixed \$27@27.50, clover mixed \$25.50@26, No. 1 clover \$27@27.50, No. 2 clover \$25.50@26.

Cattle.—Active and steady at Wednesday's prices. Shippers \$5.75@7.15, choice to extra \$7.25@7.50; butcher steers, extra \$6.75@7.15, good to choice \$5.50@6.50, common to fair \$4.50@5.50; heifers, extra \$6.75@7.15, good to choice \$5.75@6.65, common to fair \$4.50@5.50; cows, extra \$5.50@5.85, good to choice \$4.75@5.50, common to fair \$2.25@4.50; canners \$2@3.

Bulls.—Steady. Bologna \$4.75@5.50, fat bulls \$5.50@6.

Calves.—Slow and weak. Extra \$7.70@8, fair to good \$6@7.50, common and large \$4@7.25.

Hogs.—Slow; packers strong to 5c higher; light shippers and pigs steady. Heavy hogs \$7.85@7.90, good to choice packers and butchers \$7.85@7.90, mixed packers \$7.65@7.85, stags \$4@5.75, common to choice heavy fat sows \$5@7, extra \$7.10, light shippers \$6.40@7.40; pigs (110 lbs. and less) \$5.25@6.25.

Sheep.—Steady. Extra \$5.25, good to choice \$4.75@5.15, common to fair \$2.50@4.50.

Lambs.—Steady. Extra \$7.25, good to choice \$6.75@7.15, common to fair \$5.50@6.50, spring lambs \$9@14, yearlings \$5.50@6.25.

## Body Is Moved.

New York.—The body of Alfred Tenyson Dickens, son of Charles Dickens, the novelist, was removed from the receiving vault in Trinity cemetery, One Hundred and Fifty-third street and Amsterdam avenue, to a grave that had been donated by the Trinity Corporation. The coffin bore a gold name plate and floral offerings from different branches of the Dickens Fellowship. The grave was lined with evergreens. Rev. Dr. William F. Manning, rector of Trinity, read the service.

## Berea Printing School

Department of Berea College

(The Citizen is a specimen of our work.)

PRINTS HAND-BILLS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, REPORTS, SERMONS AND BOOKS IN THE BEST MANNER, AND AT LOWEST PRICES.

Your patronage is asked to help self-supporting students, and to insure your getting your money's worth.

CALL AT THE OFFICE OR SEND ORDERS BY MAIL. YOU WILL GET SATISFACTION. TERMS CASH. ADDRESS

Berea Printing School  
BEREA, KY.

## Houses to Rent

To those who have children to educate and wish to reside in Berea for a longer or shorter time to enjoy its educational advantages, the College has a number of houses, large and small, some of them partly furnished, to rent on reasonable terms. Address

THE COLLEGE TREASURER  
BEREA, KY.

## THE Berea Hospital

Nurse Training School of Berea College

HAS BEST OPERATING ROOM AND ALL MODERN APPLIANCES FOR CARE OF A LIMITED NUMBER OF PATIENTS. HOSPITAL TREATMENT GREATLY INCREASES PROSPECTS OF RECOVERY.

Rates One Dollar a day and up. Bond for prompt payment required. For further particulars address

THE BEREA HOSPITAL  
BEREA, KY.

## How's Business?

THIS ad. is directed at the man who has all the business in his line in this community. **Q Mr. Merchant—**You say you've got it all. You're selling them all they'll buy, anyhow. But at the same time you would like more business. **Q Make this community buy more.** **Q Advertise strongly, consistently, judiciously.** **Q Suppose you can buy a lot of washtubs cheap; advertise a big washtub sale in this paper. Put in an inviting picture of a washtub where people can see it the minute they look at your ad. Talk strong on washtubs. And you'll find every woman in this vicinity who has been getting along with a rickety washtub for years and years will buy a new one from you.** **Q That's creative business power.**

OUR AD. RATES ARE RIGHT—CALL ON US

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TRADE MORAL—The quality of what you have to sell is known to some people all of the time and all of the people some of the time, but advertise regularly with us and you'll reach all of the people all of the time.



## LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

## DR. BEST,

DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

Office over Berea Bank &amp; Trust Co.

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Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW

Will practice in Madison and adjoining counties.

Office in Berea National Bank

## L. &amp; N. TIME TABLE.

North Bound Local			
Knoxville	7:00 a. m.	10:55 p. m.	
Berea	7:04 p. m.	8:53 a. m.	
Cincinnati	6:30 p. m.	7:45 a. m.	
South Bound Local			
Cincinnati	6:30 a. m.	8:15 p. m.	
Berea	12:34 p. m.	12:33 a. m.	
Knoxville	6:55 p. m.	8:50 a. m.	
Express Trains			
Stop to take on and let off passengers from beyond Dayton, O., or from Atlanta and beyond.			
South Bound			
Cincinnati	8:00 a. m.		
Berea	11:44 a. m.		
North Bound			
Berea	4:46 p. m.		
Cincinnati	8:37 p. m.		

FOR SALE: Stoves, bedroom furniture and variety of household goods at the home of Mrs. Ellis, Estlin St. Chas. Allen, who has been in school her since January, left, Saturday, for Kansas City, where he expects to go into the oil business.

Mr. Frank R. Sherwood, Principal of the Grammar School in the Glenwood Manual Training School at Glenwood Ill. was in Berea the latter part of last week. Mr. Sherwood visited the various departments of the college and was favorably impressed with them.

Mr. Tarlton Combs who has been in the hospital with pneumonia was able to be out last week.

We call your attention to a line of beautiful work not before shown in Berea to be seen at The Racket Store, Saturday, April 20th. Everybody invited.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Treadway of Paint Lick visited Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Logsdon, Sunday.

Miss Fern Douglas, former student of Berea, of Wilmington, O., who has been visiting her aunt, Miss Kate Douglas, returned home, Tuesday.

Miss Richards, a long time contributor to Berea College, who has been spending some time in Berea studying the interests of the college, returned home, Tuesday.

Mr. Earl Phillips of Wildie visited friends in Berea, Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Samuel Batson of East Bernstadt visited her sister, Mrs. Sallie Hanson, the first of the week. Mr. Bean Allen of Richmond was in Berea, Monday, on business.

Dr. W. N. Craig was called to his home at Stanford, Saturday, on account of sickness in his family.

John A. Creech of Harlan, visited friends and relatives in Berea the latter part of last week.

Blaine Isaacs an old Berea student, now a business man in Syracuse, N. Y., spent a few days in Berea last week visiting his sister, Miss Esther Isaacs.

Mr. John Bower was over last week to see his little son.

## A Day of Pleasure

SPENT IN

## THE RACKET STORE

VIEWING THE

## Most Beautiful Line of NEEDLE WORK

ever displayed in Berea, including Embroidered Dresser Scarfs, Center Pieces, Fancy Bags, Sofa Pillow Covers and many other articles of beauty and interest.

Every one who cares to see these articles is most cordially invited to be present.

Saturday, April 20

From 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

## TAX NOTICE

The city taxes for 1912 are now due and the public is hereby notified to be ready to make payment at an early date. The 6 per cent penalty will be enforced after Aug. 1st. W. L. Harrison, City Marshal.

## U. D. ANNIVERSARY

The young ladies of the Utile Dulce Literary Society gave their anniversary entertainment, Tuesday evening in the Upper Chapel.

The program was in two parts; the first consisting of miscellaneous numbers: Welcome Address by Miss Dunker; Essay, "The Influence of Optimism," Miss Donegan; Reading, "The First Settler's Story," Jennie Elliott; Essay, "The Mound Builders," Gettie Beem and Piano Solo, Hazel Conwell.

A delightful little play entitled "The Trouble at Satterlee's" took up the remainder of the evening and was a fitting climax to the already good program.

The plot of the play was laid in a Seminary for young ladies and was supposed to represent some features of the lives of girls thus isolated from persons of the other sex, showing, as it did, some of their schemes to get entertainment out of the dull hours.

The young ladies taking part in the play were the Misses Holliday, Cocks, Phillips, Henrietta Beecher, Steger, Frey and Smith, representing Dorothy, Alice, Mildred, Bertha, Marian, Miss Satterlee and Kathleen, the characters in the play.

The farce was made very realistic, the audience thoroughly enjoying it throughout. Real skill was shown

Seed corn at Welch's.

Miss Grace Adams returned to Richmond Saturday after spending several days at home.

Indian Runner Duck eggs. 75 c. a setting. Mrs. J. W. Herndon.

Mr. Dan Hreck and little son of Richmond were in Berea the latter part of last week.

Judge Coyle and family who have been living in Florida during the past winter have come to Berea and will make it their home for the present. They will occupy Mrs. Hill's residence on Chestnut St.

Mrs. L. C. Gabbard spent a couple of days last week with her son, John and family at Hickory Plain.

Mr. R. W. Todd left last week for Indianapolis, Ind., to take treatment at the Mt. Jackson Sanitarium.

Mr. Chester Parks who has had typhoid fever is able to be out again.

Have you seen Welch's new fence at 25 cents per rod?

Misses Stella and Mae Campbell were visited from Thursday until Sunday by their father from Danville.

Mrs. Carl Hunt who underwent another operation at the Hospital last Thursday is slowly improving.

Mrs. C. B. Heider who has been visiting her mother returned to her home in London last week.

Mrs. Henry Lengfeller was taken to the Berea Hospital, Sunday night. Little Hans Lengfeller arrived next morning. Mother and son are both doing well. Papa Henry is happy.

Jewell Maine and Glenn Hoffman, two students in the College Department for several years, write to Berea friends from New York. They both have positions with the Bradley Construction Co.

Jonas Dolch of the College class of '11 is located at a suburb of New Orleans. He is stenographer and clerk in the office of the Supt. of a large sugar factory.

FOR SALE: 4 foot wire fencing at 25 cents per rod at Welch's.

Pres. Frost left, Monday, for New York, where he spoke to the Quill Club, Tuesday night. He will visit Boston and return by Ohio, where he has an appointment, returning to Berea about the last of the month.

Miss Nevada Hannah, a student of Berea, visited her sister, Mrs. Woody, at London from last Saturday until Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Wheeler of Frankfort came over in their automobile, Tuesday. Mr. Wheeler is a skilled laundryman, and gave some valuable information regarding the college laundry.

Mr. John Taylor, an old resident of Madison County, who moved to Johnson City, Ill., several years ago, is now visiting relatives near Berea.

Hickory King and Boone County seed corn at Welch's.

Be sure and be present at the display of the beautiful hand work at the Racket Store, April 20th.

Messrs. W. O. Hayes, C. D. Erwin, Roy Dunn, Tom Logsdon, J. E. Moore and S. T. Mitchell made a trip to Richmond, Sunday, in Mr. Kidd's automobile.

Mr. C. M. Canfield who recently moved to a farm which he purchased in Rockcastle County was in Berea on business, Monday.

## PHILATHEA SOCIAL

The young ladies of the Philathea class of the Union Sunday School under the direction of their teacher, Mrs. Taylor, had a social gathering last Saturday night at the Parish House Parlor to which some of their young gentlemen friends were invited.

The room was decorated with beautiful wild flowers and wild cherry blossoms. Refreshments were served and two hours were spent in real solid fun. The evening program was not of the stiff sort but one which afforded a vast amount of pleasure to all who were present.

## BISHOP SELLEW VISITS BERE A

On their way north from Florida, Bishop Walter A. Sellw and wife of Jamestown, N. Y., stopped at Berea to visit Dr. and Mrs. Roberts. Bishop Sellw is the brother of Mrs. Roberts.

Bishop Sellw is a Bishop of the Free Methodist church, an organization numbering about 30,000 members.

His early career as a business man gives a practical turn to his preaching. The Parish House was crowded, Sunday morning, to hear a very pointed and interesting sermon. In the evening the citizens' reserve bank of seats in the chapel was full and the audience listened most attentively to a sermon on "Human Accountability."

## FENCE

4 ft Fence at 25c per rod

Be sure you look at our fence before you buy.

## WELCH'S

by Miss Smith as Kathleen, the most difficult as well as the most interesting part in the play.

## PHI DELTA RECEPTION

About 130 people attended the Phi Delta Reception, which was held in Phi Delta Hall last Saturday night, April 13th. Every phase of the program was a success.

Besides the many pictures and banners which make the hall beautiful there were wreaths of the Society colors, orange and black, hung about the room covering the lights and thus casting a soft and mellow halo over the whole.

A pleasant half hour of conversation and partaking of refreshments was followed by the most enjoyable feature—the program.

The following is the program: Music, Instrumental; The Leapt Years, J. W. Dinmore; The Leaping Years, Leo. F. Gilligan; The Years to be Lamented, W. A. Adams; Piano Solo, Maude Johns; Leap Year—Standpoint I, W. E. Ward; Music, Instrumental; Leap Year, Standpoint II, Delphine Dunker; A Toast from Dr. Barton. The singing of the old Phi Delta song ended the program.

## HIGHEST AUTHORITY AGAINST TOBACCO

The March number of the Century Magazine contains a telling article by Dr. Charles B. Towns entitled "The Injury of Tobacco."

Dr. Towns says in part:

"When tobacco was first introduced into Europe the use of it was everywhere regarded as an injurious habit and for a while it made slow progress. It is no less injurious now than it ever was,—we have simply grown used to it,—and it was only when people became used to its injuriousness that the habit began to make great strides. We find nowadays that smokers as well as non-smokers are suspicious of any form of tobacco-taking to which they have not become used. Smokers who for the first time meet chewers or snuffers or those

who "dip" tobacco, as in the South, are affected unpleasantly. Smokers keep on finding chewers disgusting, and smokers of pipes and cigars frequently object to the odor of cigarettes.

"I was smoking hard, and began to have a vague feeling that it was hurting me. I had been up at a late hour at a hotel and when I finally went to bed I could not sleep for a long while. I awoke with a bad taste and a parched mouth in a room heavy with stale smoke. Suddenly a disgust for the whole habit seized me and I broke off at once and completely. After a week or so, when the first feeling of depression had worn away, I found my appetite and concentration and initiative increasing. You will observe that it was not until I began to regard smoking as harmful that I saw it was also filthy. I had a new mind on the subject.

"Arguments in favor of tobacco for any physical reason are baseless. It does not aid digestion, preserve the teeth, or disinfect, and it is not a remedy for anything.

"The only apparent good it does is that it seems to give one companionship when he has none, something to do when one is bored, keeps one from feeling hungry when he is hungry, and blunts the edge of hardship and worry. This sums up the total of the agreeable results of tobacco. On the other hand, the injurious results, after one has become injured to tobacco poison, are both apparent and delayed.

"One must look for symptoms of slow poisoning. The popular belief that tobacco stunts growth is supported by the fact that non-smokers observed for four years at Yale and Amherst increased more in weight, height, chest-girth, and lung-capacity than smokers did in the same period.

"Every athlete knows that it hurts the wind; that is, injures the ability of the heart to respond quickly to extra work. It also affects the precision of eye and hand. A great billiard-player who does not smoke

## Cincinnati Commercial Association's Trade Expansion Excursion



The accompanying illustration shows Weber's Prize Band, of Cincinnati, and a group of prominent citizens of that city, who will accompany the Excursion to the South, in which this city is included. The special train carrying from 100 to 125 Cincinnati boosters, together with the band, will leave Cincinnati at 7:40 a. m. Monday morning, April 22d.

The first day's run will be spent between Cincinnati and Lexington, with stops at Williamstown, Georgetown, Midway, Frankfort, Versailles and Nicholasville. An evening meeting will be held at the Phoenix Hotel.

On Tuesday, the second day out, the train will leave Lexington at 6:30 a. m., stopping at Wilmore, High Bridge, Danville, Somerset, Burnside, Stearns, Oneida and Oakdale, arriving at Harbman, Tenn., at 7:15 p. m. The meeting in Harbman on Tuesday evening will be under the auspices of the Harbman Business Men's Association.

The third day will be spent between Harbman and Chattanooga, between which points stops will be made at Rockwood, Spring City and Dayton. In Chattanooga the party will visit Lookout Mountain or Chickamauga Park, and in the evening a reception will be held at the Read House.

On Thursday the special train will stop at Cleveland, Athens, Sweetwater and Lenoir City, arriving at Middleboro at sundown. An evening meeting will be held at Middleboro, and on Friday, April 26th, the Special Train will visit Pineville, Harboursville, Corbin, London, Berea, Richmond, Winchester, Paris, Cynthia and Falmouth, reaching the Queen City at 9:30 p. m.

The Boosters' Special will reach Berea about 1:20 p. m. on April 26th for a short time to meet the citizens of our town.

assured me that he felt sure of winning when his opponent was a smoker. A tennis-player began to smoke at the age of twenty-one, and found that men whom he had before beaten with ease could now beat him. Sharpshooters and riflemen know that their shooting is more accurate when they do not smoke.

"No physician doubts that smoking may be a factor in almost any disease from which his patient is suffering. The man who does not use tobacco is less susceptible to disease and contagion, and recovers more quickly from a serious illness or operation. From this we should expect to find that tobacco shows most in later life, when vitality is ebbing and the machinery of the body is beginning to wear. It is in his middle age that a man begins to feel the harm.

"The dominant characteristic of tobacco is the fact that it heightens blood-pressure. Its second action is narcotic; it lessens the connection between nerve-centers and the outside world. These two actions account for all the good and all the bad effects of tobacco. As a narcotic, it temporarily abolishes anxiety and discomfort by making the smoker careless about what is happening to him. But it is a well-known law of medicine that all the drugs which in the beginning lessen nerve-action increase it in the end. Thus smoking finally causes apprehension and muscular unrest.

"The relation of tobacco, especially in the form of cigarettes, and alcohol and opium is a very close one. For years I have been dealing with alcoholism and morphinism, have gone into their every phase and aspect, have kept minute details of

between six and seven thousand cases, and I have never seen a case, except occasionally with women, which did not have a history of excessive tobacco.

"I consider that cigarette-smoking is the greatest vice devastating humanity, because it is doing more than any other vice to deteriorate the race."

## AUTOMOBILE ACCOMMODATIONS

Our big car will leave Berea at 1 o'clock p. m. on Saturdays for Richmond and return at 5 p. m.

Charges \$1.50 each. Give us your order at least one day in advance.

Our cars are at your service on call at any time.

W. F. Kidd, Liveryman, Berea, Ky.

## FOR SALE

On Center Street a good lot known as the John Hales place. House and barn on lot. Good reason for selling.—owe money.—D. N. Welch.

2 cans Tomatoes and 1 Corn, 25c  
3 cans Corn ..... 25c  
3 cans Peas ..... 25c  
3 cans Pie Peaches ..... 25c  
Heavy Syrup Table Peaches, 20c  
2 cans Waldorf Corn ..... 25c  
2 cans Waldorf Peas ..... 25c  
Waldorf Tomatoes ..... 15c  
Navy Beans ..... 5c per pound  
Choice Dried Peaches, 12 1/2c

## TATUM'S

Delivers Any Time

YOU have tried the rest, now try the best. Quality as well as price should influence you when you go to buy shoes. Cheap, ill-fitting shoes are always costly, no matter what you pay for them. Its the quality in the shoes and the prices at which they are sold that keeps our business steadily increasing.

## WalkOver Shoes

for men in all the newest style oxfords

\$3.50 to \$5.00



## Krippendorf Dittman

for Ladies and Misses in white buckskin and canvas shoes and pumps, tan, gunmetal, kid and velvet pumps and oxfords

\$1.50 to \$4.00

## THEY MAKE A HIT



## BUSTER BROWN BLUE RIBBON SHOES

FOR BOYS FOR GIRLS

Easy Leather, Style or Size

ON SALE AT

HAYES &amp; GOTT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA,

KENTUCKY.



Mr. Housekeeper:

Why not let the Telephone do some of the work at home and save your wife from fret and worry?

How many unnecessary steps it saves the housewife can only be realized by those who have the Telephone handy and would not do without it.

It is ever ready for use when needed worst and does not cost you anything for repairs or maintenance.

Your neighbor's wife has the advantage of a Telephone, why not yours?

## BEREA TELEPHONE COMPANY

INCORPORATED

### Y. M. C. A. NOTES

The Board of Directors, Chairman Seale presiding, met in the Association office, April 8th, and considered the annual report of the General Secretary, W. H. Davidson was re-elected General Secretary and C. B. Robinson Associate Secretary for the year 1912-13.

Secretary Morton will conduct the College Men's Bible class, Thursday night, April 11th. The officers and cabinet who will be responsible for next year's work are as follows:

President, H. H. Lichtwardt; Vice-President, Jesse Baird; Recording Secretary, Paul Fagan; Membership, Robert Murphy; Missions, Jack Imrie; Finance, Jesse Baird; Personal Work, John Kilburn; Bible Study, Wm. Cromer; Social, Herbert Eastman; Religious Meetings, Carlton Matson.

### FIRST PRIZE

The third annual Oratorical contest of the Kentucky Inter Collegiate Prohibition Association was held at the E. K. S. N. S., Richmond, Ky., Tuesday night, April 16th, at which Mr. E. E. Gabbard, representing Berea College, took first prize, which was \$50. His subject was "The Problem of Problems." Mr. H. B. Wilhoite of Georgetown College received the second prize of \$10.

While the association is composed of six colleges, only three were represented, Berea, E. K. S. N. S., and Georgetown. Mr. Gabbard will represent Kentucky in the Interstate Oratorical contest, which is to be held at Syracuse, N. Y., May 16th.

At the meeting of the Association Mr. Letcher Gabbard, a student of Berea, was elected president for the ensuing year.

### BASEBALL

Quite a number of students and townspeople witnessed the baseball game between the Town and College teams which was one of the features of the half holiday, Monday, given in honor of Dr. D. K. Pearsons' 32nd birthday. The game was very enthusiastically played on both sides, but the town team seemed to lead through almost the entire game.

The line up was as follows:

Town—E. Phillips, p., E. Hayes, c.,

D. Edwards, 1b., F. Naupin, 2b., Jno. Jackson, 3b., O. Moore, ss., C. Erwin, rf., W. Wyatt, cf., P. Edwards, lf. College—L. Gilligan, p., E. Gabbard, c., R. Brady, 1b., M. Phillips, 2b., C. Tedford, 3b., A. Hill, ss., H. Mullins, rf., T. Parker, cf., P. Fagan, lf.

The final score was 6 to 5 in favor of the town team.

### RECIPE FOR BRAN BISCUITS

1 pint fresh wheat bran.  
1-2 pint white flour.  
1-2 pint sour milk.  
6 tablespoonfuls molasses.  
1 even teaspoonful soda.  
Salt to taste.

Mix bran, flour and soda, then mix molasses and milk, then stir together and bake in gem tins. This recipe makes 18 biscuits. They should be thin so as to be moistly crust.

Wheat bran is nature's best cure for constipation. If one eats five or six such biscuits a day he will never need a cathartic. Incidentally they are mighty good; try them.

Dr. R. H. Cowley.

### Drink and Idleness.

Intemperance is fostered as much by idleness as by physical debility. A mind fully occupied has far less disposition to excess. The hardest drinking occurs in stagnant provincial towns.—London Outlook

### THE POWER OF PERSONALITY

(Continued from first page)

dred times as rich we would not honor him for his wealth's sake. We honor him because, being rich, he has used his wealth unselfishly and for the good of mankind. The reasons for our honor are not in his possessions but in his personality.

We cannot define any force that belongs to life. We cannot define life. It contradicts all the laws of force. It exerts no pressure, and cannot be transformed into other force, but it is real and mighty, and we cannot define the force of personality but it is real.

The quality of self-hood is our most precious asset. Learning is worth while, but there must be something that learns—a self. Knowledge is inert until it is known: it is known only by a self; and it is not the knowledge but the self, the personality, that is effective.

Nor is goodness all the world needs. Goodness, as a mere abstract quality, will never save the world. Goodness must be the quality of a self—a forceful, effective personality.

Several years ago a New York minister preached a sermon from the text, "He could not be hid." He declared that such goodness as was resident in Jesus Christ could not permanently be concealed. He believed that truth once made known to men would be seen to be so inherently desirable that humanity would never thereafter lose sight of it. He held that the demand for real excellence is so great that the supply has but to be produced, and the world will surely become a consumer of it. He showed that whatever of good once gets into life becomes a permanent asset of the human race.

There is much to be said in favor of such a doctrine, and the sermon was so well liked that this same minister repeated it later to a great assembly at Chautauqua.

The sermon contained one sentence which has afforded a test of some aspects of the teaching of the sermon itself. Here is the sentence:

"If you write a better book, or preach a better sermon, or build a better mouse-trap than your neighbor,

though you build your house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to your door."

The subsequent history of this sentence affords a singularly interesting illustration of the fact that the teaching contained within is not always true.

The sermon in which this sentence occurred was doubtless a better sermon than the average of those preached by the neighbors of Rev. John Paxton on that particular Sunday. Did the world proceed at once to wear a path to the door of his church?

It did not.

And he did not live in the woods either.

He continued his able and efficient and successful ministry, and did good. But so far as is known the West Presbyterian Church in New York did not find it necessary to renew the pavement on account of the crowds that came seeking the author of that fine sentence, and the excellent sermon of which it was a part.

They wore a path to Emerson's door.

Emerson was dead by that time. Probably a thousand orators, great and small, quoted the sentence and attributed it to Emerson.

Comparatively few people read Emerson, but most people like to quote him, and now and then some one who quotes him looks thru his essays to see from which one of them a quotation is made. So it may have been the thousandth orator who quoted it, saying,

"As Emerson has so well said, 'if you write a better book, or preach a better sermon, or build a better mouse-trap than your neighbor, though you build your house in the woods, the world will make a beaten path to your door,' to whom it occurred to look the matter up. And he searched through the published essays of Emerson and could not find it."

Dr. Edward Emerson replied in answer to questions, that it sounded like his father, but he could not find it in his writings.

The world was disappointed. The path to Emerson's door was a blind alley.

Then the world made a beaten path to Elbert Hubbard's door. That represents the range of some people's literary imagination.—If Emerson did not say it, Elbert Hubbard did. Elbert Hubbard has said a good many things that Emerson never said nor would have said. But when the world went a path to Elbert Hubbard's door, and asked him if he wrote that verse, he blushed modestly and admitted that it was his. He said he evolved it out of his "conscious consciousness." He sometimes gets things in that way.

So we see that Dr. Paxton's fine sentence intended to illustrate the theory that the world will surely discover the author of a really good thing came very near to showing that sometimes it does not happen so. The world sometimes beats two paths, one to the grave of a dead man, and the other to the shop of a skillful advertiser, while the grass grows in the highway leading to the real author. Though he live and preach in the heart of a crowded city with a main thoroughfare passing his door, he might as well take to the woods so far as the honor due him is concerned.

In fact, Dr. Paxton was only partly right. If you write a better book

than your neighbor, you must put it into the hands of a hustling publisher; and his ability to put the work in the list of the six best sellers is by no means proof that it is one of the six best books. If you preach a better sermon than your neighbor you must advertise special music to accompany it, or you will miss some faces you had hoped to see in the congregation. If you build a better mouse-trap than your neighbor, you must buy pages in the advertising section of the magazines to let the world know of your invention, or the mouse-traps will accumulate on your hands, and the mice will multiply in the homes of your customers.

The time has not come, and I suspect it will never come, when the demand for goodness will so far exceed the supply that we can afford to stop pushing it. We cannot trust the world to go in pursuit of hidden goodness. We cannot leave the good to go forward to its destination on the momentum it has gained in the past. Goodness is advertised by its loving friends. And it needs the advertising.

Do not deceive yourselves with the idea that goodness is so lovable that it needs no force behind it. "The wicked flee when no man pursueth," but the wicked flee faster and farther when goodness becomes militant. Do not suppose your duty is complete when you become either wise or good—add your wisdom and your goodness to a forceful personality.

We have great need to make life more effective. We are just beginning to study human life in a scientific spirit. The results are partly encouraging, but also they have their warnings.

We are putting more into our physical life than formerly. We are wearing better clothing, eating more expensive food, and giving more care to our bodies. We are seeking earnestly to discover the sources of disease, and to prevent as far as possible the shortening of human life through unnecessary causes of mortality.

If you want to know how much progress we have made toward the conservation of health, send to Washington for the Report of the Committee of One Hundred on National Health concerning the waste and conservation of national vitality. In many respects the report is encouraging. This report declares that

"we have strong reason to believe that life is twice as long as three or four centuries ago, and moderately accurate records show that it is increasing more rapidly than ever." Not only so, but the report sets forth that fourteen years may still be added to the length of the average life in America by the stamping out of certain preventable diseases whose causes are accurately known and susceptible of control.

So far forth we are receiving a gratifying return upon our added investment in the physical side of human life. The average baby born in Chicago has before him an expectancy of life fully double that which is promised to one who is born in Bombay, and Chicago is every day becoming a safer place for a baby to be born. We may not only say, "Bitter fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay," but we have better hope of living fifty years in Europe or America than thirty in Cathay.

But there are some respects in which the report is not so encouraging. Where are we adding years to human life? To a very great extent the addition occurs through the prevention of infant mortality, and the supply of physical comforts by reason of which we are able to prolong old age.

If we take a slum baby that is likely to die in its first year of cholera infantum, and save its life and let it die at the age of twelve from pneumonia, we have added eleven years to the total of human life, but we have not lifted any of the burden from society. If we take an old man, who a generation ago would have died at seventy, and by furnishing him a steam-heated room and expensive diet and perhaps a nurse at \$25 a week, prolong his life till he is eighty, we have added ten years to the sum of human life, but we have done it at a very great cost. Both these things are well worth doing. They are things we ought to do and be glad that we can

## Cash and Small Profits

### Why Pay More?

You buy the same goods at Engle's Store for less money

Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Flour, Meal, Sugar, Coffee

Always The Best

### Cash and Small Profits

Why Pay More?

Phone 60 **R. J. ENGLE, Berea, Ky.**

do. But the increase in the average of life by those processes does not strengthen the race. The vital question is, are we adding to the productive years of life?

Diseases of the heart are not diminishing. Premature hardening of the arteries is not diminishing. The diseases which attack men between the ages of forty and sixty and rob the community of its most productive years show a rather alarming increase.

The real problem before us is to increase the productive years of life. This must be done in one of three ways. Either we must shorten the period of preparation and let productive life begin earlier; or we must lessen the number of diseases that break men down in middle life and so fight off old age and increase the latter productive years; or we must find some way of making the lives of men much more productive in the relatively short period between childhood and old age, each of which periods lays heavy and increasing burdens on the community.

I have said that Dr. Pearsons impresses you first of all as a man of effective personality. Let me speak of another nonagenarian, Clara Barton who died yesterday at almost exactly Dr. Pearsons' age. She was a wonderful woman—a little, modest, lady-like woman. But in her presence you felt all the while the force of a sweet, winsome and effective personality. Delicate and gentle as she was, she could organize an army. Sympathetic as she was, she shrank not from the battle field and the hospital, because she was self-possessed, self-forgetful, and always in control of the situation. I asked her once how she could bear the sight of so much suffering, and she said,

"Only by remembering all the time that I was never to consider how the sight of suffering affected me, but only what I could do to relieve it."

Do not make the mistake of assuming that your success in life is to be judged by what you get out of life. No really great life can be judged that way. You cannot judge any soldier by what he got out of life, but by what he put into life. What you get out of life will be gone with you in less than ninety years. What you put into life lives on forever. The only way to judge a poet, a singer, an author or any other successful man, is by what he puts into life. You cannot judge of even a rich man by what he gets, but by what he gives. There are a million tombstones surmounted by the cross, but there is not in all Christendom a tombstone that bears a dollar sign as the emblem of its owner's faith.

Secure knowledge; the world needs it. Attain goodness; the world needs it even more. But let there be added to it a strong, vigorous personality, with a healthy body, a clear brain, a warm heart, and a righteous and

resolute purpose. So shall the world know the power of your personality.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK

Continued from First Page

the President's friends having no idea of giving up and Justice Hughes absolutely refusing to permit the mention of his name in any such connection.

### DEATH OF CLARA BARTON

Miss Clara Barton, the founder of the American Red Cross, died in her home in Glen Echo, Maryland, at the age of ninety, last Friday. Miss Barton was perhaps America's most widely known woman. She had an attack of pneumonia, February, a year ago, from which she never completely recovered, and her only regret of the last three months was that her health forced her to abandon her autobiography which she had only brought down to the beginning of her public career as a Civil War nurse.

Dr. William E. Barton, a cousin of hers, a former graduate of Berea and now a Trustee, whose address at Dr. Pearsons' birthday celebration appears in another column of this issue, left Berea, Sunday morning, to take part in the funeral services held at Oxford, Mass., Monday.

### GENERAL GRANT DIES

Major-General Grant died suddenly shortly after midnight last Friday morning. Gen. Grant has been affected for several months with serious throat trouble but was thought to be practically well and had left the hospital the week before. He was seized with a choking fit and died before physicians reached him. Gen. Grant had from a young man been prominent in military circles, and at the time of his death being commander of the Department of the East. He is a son of President Grant.

### THE END OF LORIMERISM

The Illinois Primary, while a disappointment to the friends of the President in that he was turned down, has a redeeming feature in that it sets the hounds of Lorimerism. The "blonde boss" who has been able to withstand investigation at home and two investigations at Washington, still clinging to his seat, came to ignominious defeat in the turning down of his candidate for the Governorship, and a large majority for good government as represented by the present Governor Deneen.

### FLOOD MOVES SOUTH

The crest of the Ohio and Mississippi flood which two weeks ago was doing so much damage in Kentucky and Missouri and a little later in Tennessee, is now doing its worst in Louisiana and Arkansas, large parts of thirteen parishes in North-eastern Louisiana being flooded and 50,000 people being reported homeless.

Before the flood has spent its force it will probably have broken all records for disaster in the Mississippi valley.

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FOR EVERYTHING TO EAT

In addition to the advantages of getting the very best grade of goods in our line at a reasonable price, we are in a position to show you how to obtain a handsome set of "ROGERS' SILVERWARE" at about one-third the regular price.

CALL AND INVESTIGATE



# The Sky-Man

HENRY J. WEAVER  
and W. H. ROSSER  
Authors of "The Sky-Man"



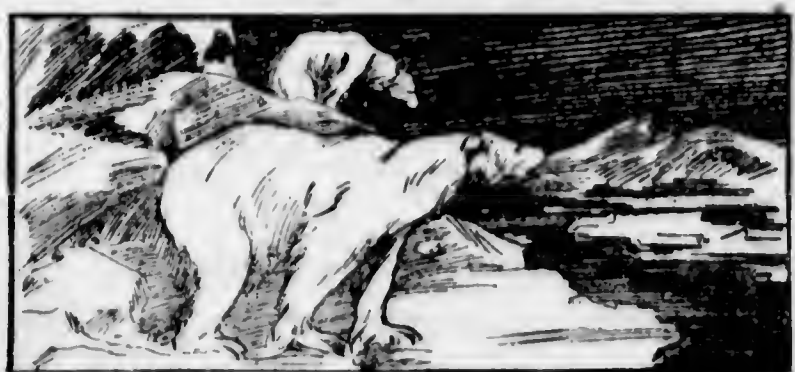
She Clasped Her Young Arms About His Neck.

## SYNOPSIS.

Philip Cayley, accused of a crime of which he is not guilty, resigns from the army in disgrace and his affection for his friend, Lieut. Perry Hunter, turns to hatred. Cayley seeks solitude, where he perfects a flying machine. While soaring over the Arctic regions, he picks up a curiously shaped stick he had seen in the assassin's hand. Mounting again, he discovers a yacht anchored in the bay. Descending near the steamer, he meets a girl on ice floes. He learns that the girl's name is Jeanne Fielding and that the yacht has come north to seek signs of her father, Captain Fielding, an Arctic explorer. A party from the yacht is making search ashore. After Cayley departs, Jeanne finds that he had dropped a curiously shaped stick. Captain Plank and the surviving crew of the wrecked whaler are in hiding on the coast. A giant ruffian named Roscoe had murdered Fielding and his two companions, after the explorer had revealed the location of an enormous ledge of pure gold. Roscoe then took command of the party. It develops that the ruffian had committed the murder witnessed by Cayley. Roscoe plans to capture the yacht and escape with a big load of gold. Jeanne tells Fannshaw, owner of the yacht, about the visit of the sky-man and shows him the curiously shaped stick. Fannshaw declares that it is an Eskimo throwing stick, used to shoot darts. Tom Fannshaw returns from the searching party with a sprained ankle. Perry Hunter is found murdered and Cayley is accused of the crime but Jeanne believes him innocent. A relief party goes to find the searchers. Tom professes his love for Jeanne. She vows ashore and enters an abandoned hut, and there finds her father's diary, which discloses the explorer's suspicion of Roscoe. The ruffian returns to the hut and sees Jeanne. He is intent on murder, when the sky-man swoops down and the ruffian flees. Jeanne gives Cayley her father's diary to read. The yacht disappears and Roscoe's plans to capture it are revealed. Jeanne's only hope is in Cayley. The seriousness of their situation becomes apparent to Jeanne and the sky-man. Cayley kills a polar bear. Next he finds a clue to the hiding place of the story. Roscoe is about to attack the girl when he is sent fleeing in terror by the sight of the sky-man swooping down. Measures are taken to fortify the hut. Cayley kills a wounded polar bear and receives the first intimation that Roscoe possesses firearms. A fissure in the ice yields up Hunter's body and Roscoe, flustered, removes the dead man's rifle. Its discovery that Cayley is a human being and not a devil. The ruffian is baffled in his plan to murder Cayley when the latter and Jeanne take refuge in the cave where a furious storm keeps them imprisoned.

## CHAPTER XX.—Continued.

He made his dive as shallow as possible, and in the sheer exuberance of delight at being once more a-wing, he beat his way aloft again by main strength, towering like a falcon. All his old power was here unimpaired, yet every sensation it brought him was heightened and made thrilling by long disuse. By means of those great, obedient wings of his he played upon the capricious, vagrant air with the superb insolence of mastery. Every trick of flight was at his command, the flashing dive of the piratical frigate bird, the corkscrew spiral of the tern, the plummet-like pounce of the hawk, and, at last, the majestic, soaring



his eyes, as he hovered, seeking the exact spot to alight, certainly made out a dark object lying there upon the snow. His heart felt like lead as he dropped close beside it, and scrambled clear of his wings.

It was Jeanne; and for a moment he thought she was dead. She seemed as white and cold as the snow itself. And yet she was not dead; not even frozen. The hands he chafed so frantically were inert, but not rigid; and, as he drew her up in his arms and pressed his head down against her breast, he could hear, very faintly and slowly, the beating of her heart.

He picked her up in his arms and carried her into the pilot house. The air here was still warmer than that out of doors, but it was no longer exhausted and poisonous.

He laid her down for long enough to light the lamp, to throw off his stiff leather jacket and to get a "little brandy out of the keg. This he mixed with a little water and, with the aid of a small ivory spoon, he succeeded in getting a little of it between her lips.

He took off her heavy seal coat, and the woolen jacket she wore under it, and, as well as he could, loosened the other clothing about her waist. Last of all, he gathered her up in his arms again, wrapped the great sheep-skin bag about them both and, with the brandy and water within arm's reach, settled down to attempt to get some of the warmth and vitality of his own body into hers.

She was not fully unconscious now, for the next time he offered her brandy she swallowed it. Her eyelids were fluttering a little, too, and presently she sighed.

His was thrilling all over with a tremendous sense of power. He felt he could have brought her back from the very dead. His arteries seemed to be running with electricity, not blood. Her lips were moving now, and he bent close to catch the whisper that barely succeeded in passing them.

"Don't—bring me back—Philip. It's—so much—easier to go—this way."

His only reply to that was to hold her a little closer.

She did not resist when he held the drink to her lips again; but, after she had taken two or three sips of it, she said:

"I shan't need any more. I'm getting quite heartily warm again."

He knew it was true. She no longer felt lifeless in his arms, though she still lay there quite relaxed. He knew he could let her go now, safely enough. And yet he held her fast.

"I thought you were dead when I saw you lying there on the snow," he said at last, not very steadily. "If you had been, it would have been my own doing."

She contradicted him with a sharp negative gesture.

"You left me well enough wrapped up to have resisted the cold for any length of time. Besides, if I'd wanted to I could have come back in here. But—but, Philip—Oh, it seems a dreadful thing to confess, now you are here with me—I didn't want to. I just lay down on the snow, thinking I could go to sleep—and—and that would be the end—such an easy end!"

She felt him shudder all over as she said it, and she clasped his shoulders and held them tight, in a desire to reassure and comfort him.

"Did you mean to do that?"

Was that why you asked me to fly away for a while?"

"No! No! It was something I saw while you were gone, something that terrified me. Philip, do you remember how many of the people of the Phoenix died of what father called the ice madness?"

He nodded gravely.

"Well, what I saw made me think that I was going that way, too. Philip, I was watching the moon go down, and gradually it spread out into three, quite far apart, and then they changed into strange colors, and stranger shapes, and began to dance like witches."

He laughed, but the laugh had something very like a sob mixed up in it.

"You poor child! No wonder it frightened you. But that's the orthodox way for the moon to set in the Arctic. It's part of the same refraction that plays such strange tricks with the daylight colors. No, you're a long way from ice madness, Jeanne."

"But that wasn't all I saw, Philip. It wasn't the worst. I saw a ship against the moon, only it seemed too high above the horizon, somehow. That's the crowning impossibility. And then the moon began to dance, that wicked, witch-like dance of mockery. So I lay down in the snow and hid my face in my arms to—to go to sleep. It seemed so easy and, somehow, seemed right, too; not wicked any way."

She felt him shuddering again, and his clasping arms strained her as close they almost hurt.

"Thank God, I came in time!" she heard him whisper.

"But you did come in time," she reminded him, for she could still feel him shuddering with the horror of the thing. "You brought me back, and I'm not even afraid any more." She paused, and there was a little silence. Then she added: "And I'm quite warm now."

His arms slackened for a moment, and then once more they clasped her close.

"I—I—don't want to let you go," he said, and his voice had a note in it which she had never heard before. "Jeanne—Jeanne, dear, can you forgive me—forgive me that it's true? Forgive me for telling you? I have the whole world in my arms when I hold you like this. And life and death and promises, and past deeds, and right and wrong, are all swallowed up, just in the love of you. God forgive me, Jeanne; it's true! Then he nuzzled his arms. "Can't you forgive, too?"

She caught her breath in a great sob. Turning a little, she clasped her own young arms around his neck and held him tight.

It was a long time after that before either of them spoke. Finally, Jeanne asked a question.

"But, why—?" her voice broke in an unsteady little laugh, "but why do you ask to be forgiven? You told me the very first day, the day we found the yacht had gone, that you—loved me. That's why I allowed you to stay."

"Yes, but there's an infinity of ways of loving, Jeanne, dear. I had a right to love the soul of you, for that was what had given me my own soul back and my power of loving. But we set out to live through this winter in the hope of a rescue, the hope that when another day came it would bring a ship to take you back into your own real world. I couldn't go back with you, you know, I'm a man with a stain upon him. Since that was so, I hadn't any right to love you this—other way. I wonder if you understand, even now. I love all of you; from the crown of glory you wear, down to the print of your foot has left in the snow. I love your lashes, your wistful lips. The touch of anything that is warm with your hands can thrill me. And as for the hands themselves—oh, I can't make you understand."

"Yes," she said very softly, "I understand, now."

"And yet," he began after awhile, "I haven't any right, when I must give you up some day."

She laid her fingers on his lips.

"We'll not talk of rights," she said. "Not now, not tonight. But there's something more to say. Philip, it wasn't the sight of the ship there against the moon that made me think I wanted it all to end. That was the excuse I made to myself, but it was only an excuse. The real despair came when I saw you lying, saw how gloriously free you were up there, and thought it wasn't love that kept you here beside me, but only pity—Well, a sort of love, perhaps, but not what I wanted, not what I felt for you. I've seen you draw away when I touched you."

She heard a sound in his throat that might have been a sob, though it seemed meant for a laugh, and she felt his arms tighten about her with a sudden passion that almost hurt. So she said no more, just kissed him and lay still.

It was a good while after that that she made a move to release herself.

"Let me go now," she said, "and I'll get you some supper, or breakfast, or whatever we decide to call it—only you'll have to go down into the ice cave to get some more supplies. We've nothing much left up here."

She dropped down on a heap of bear-skins before the open door, and sat gazing out at the black velvety patch of sky which capped the snow tunnel. Even when she heard Cayley coming back up the ice chimney she did not immediately turn to look at him. It was, in a way, a sort of luxury not to; to think that if she waited she would presently hear his step come nearer and feel his hands upon her shoulders.

## CHAPTER XXI.

## A Sortie.

But that did not happen, and a sudden instinct that something must have gone wrong reached her, with almost the force of a spoken word.

"What is it? What's happened, Philip?" she asked, as she turned.

He did not answer at once. He was bending over the hole formed by the top of the ice chimney and rather deliberately replacing the wooden cover upon it. When he did straighten up at last, and she saw his face, she knew her instinct had not lied to her.

"It's rather a queer thing for us to have forgotten," he said, "after all these weeks when we lived in terror of him, and after the last thing he did to us. But we had forgotten him—Roscoe, you know—and now he has stolen a march on us."

She looked at him in a sort of wonder.

"It is true," she said, "we had forgotten. Those days when we lived in the hut seemed almost as far away from us as here as the rest of the world seemed then."

She made a little pause there, then roused herself. "What is it that he has done, Philip?"

"He has found our stores down below here. He has taken everything—made a perfectly clean sweep."

There was a little silence after that. Before she spoke again she came over to him and kissed him. There was a grave sort of smile on her face when she said:

"Well, is there anything we must do?"

"Oh, yes," he said. "That move of his doesn't end the game. It only begins a new one. Really, I think, the odds are more in our favor this time than they were before, only this time we shall have to move quickly. I would have followed him up at once, without coming back here, only I didn't have—" He stopped rather short.

"Of course," she said, "you hadn't the revolver."

"That wasn't what I wanted; I wanted my wings. Now I've got back to them I must start at once."

She uttered a little cry of protest at that.

"Can't you—can't you wait a little—a few hours? Life has only just begun for me—for us—with what you told me just now."

He let a moment go by in thoughtful silence, before he answered.

"No," he said, at last, "it's got to be settled now, before another moonrise. The light is all in his favor, the darkness in mine. If I can find him now, I think I can kill him. Now I think it over, it seems to me likely he doesn't suspect we are alive at



Stealthily Made His Way Toward the Cave.

all. The Walrus people never discovered the ice chimney nor the pilot house. That's perfectly clear. If they had they would have rifled it long ago.

"When I finish, I'll come back to you. I don't think I shall be gone very long. You aren't to be afraid for me, and you can trust me to be careful. I know I have your life in my hands as well as my own. Your part is harder than mine; I quite understand that. You must be keeping watch every second. If he eludes me and comes here, you must shoot him, without word or warning. Shoot to kill."

"But I shan't have the revolver!"

There was an electric moment of silence between them, while she gazed into his face, horrified at the meaning she read there.

"You didn't mean that! Philip, Philip—you can't mean that. And leave you to face that monster unarmed?"

"I shall have the only weapon that will be of any service to me, my knife. It's got to be done at close quarters. I couldn't possibly shoot him from the air. But if I can alight near him and come up within striking distance he will have no chance with me, not with all his strength."

"No," she said, resolutely, "I won't let you go. Not that way."

"Listen, Jeanne. If I can find him, I can kill him. Do you know what the movements of ordinary men, even unusually quick men, look like to me? Like the motions of marionettes. The only chance Roscoe has against me is of picking me off at long range with his rifle. He could do that whether I had a revolver or not. And if he did, if he killed me and I had the revolver, then—well, then he would come here and find you—defenseless. Don't you see? I couldn't take the revolver. I should be unnerved with terror from the moment I left you."

With a sob she clasped her arms about his neck and held him tight. Then, in tragic submission, they dropped away.

Without saying anything more, Cayley blew out the candle, opened the door into the tunnel and took up his furled wings. With trembling hands she helped him spread them and draw them taut.

As he adjusted the straps across his shoulders, he felt her hands again, upon his head, felt them clasp behind his neck.

"Goodbye," she said.

He was trembling all over, as her hands were, but it was not with fear. "I shall come back safe," he said. "Nothing can harm me tonight."

He pulled her up close in his enfolding arms and kissed her mouth. In an instant he turned and dived off the cliff-head into the night.

He headed up into the wind, and hung for a moment soaring upon a fairly steady current of air that poured along parallel to the cliff.

When he reached the glacier he checked his speed a little and alighted down to an altitude of not more than two or three hundred feet

above the crest. He hardly expected a glimpse of Roscoe so soon, having no reason to think he would be here, but he began scanning the earth's surface closely with the idea of accustoming his eyes to the light and the distance. Yet it was not his eyes, but his sensitive nostrils which gave him his first hint of the probable whereabouts of the man he was looking for.

The frozen air which he had been drawing deep into his lungs was odorless, save for the faintly acid suggestion of ozone about it—a thing, by the way, which he was puzzled to account for, unless it presaged some titanic electrical display in the sky.

But the odor which now invaded his fastidious nostrils automatically checked his flight. He tilted back his planes and his momentum sent him towering almost vertically aloft. He did not analyze it—not that first instant, but his sensation was the same one that makes a dog suddenly throw up its head and snarl, bristling.

In a moment he knew that it was smoke, the smoke of no clean, sparkling wood fire, but of smoldering bones and the flesh of some animal.

Slowly he began to descend in the sweeping circles of a great spiral, constantly searching with an eagerness, which amounted almost to an agony, for the point of angry red which would tell him where his enemy was to be found. He had no doubt at all that his enemy was there. The man who had laid that fire was likely to be sleeping beside it.

He was within 20 feet of the level of the ice before his little mirror of concave silver caught the gleam of red that he was looking for.

He threw his head back sharply and gazed at it. He could not see the fire itself—that must be hidden behind the great rock which almost blocked the entrance to what must be the cave.

The gleam he had caught in his mirror had been reflected in turn from the gleaming surface of a mass of ice a little farther out.

He slanted away again, searching now for a level place to alight, found it within 100 yards of the cave-mouth, circled once completely round, to make sure that he could not see the surprised in the act of getting clear of his wings, and a moment later came down soundlessly, except with a faint slither of his planes, upon the ice.

He hounded almost instantly to his feet, slipped his knife out of his belt and held the hilt of it between his teeth while he furled his planes. That done, he deposited the hunda in the angle of a projecting rock, and stealthily made his way toward the cave-mouth.

At the very edge of the shelter afforded by the rock he paused for an instant; then, with every nerve tuned to the highest pitch—with every muscle in a state of supple relaxation, yet instantly ready for any demand that might be made upon it—he stepped round the corner and into the mouth of the cave.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The prettier a woman is, the less she believes love is blind.





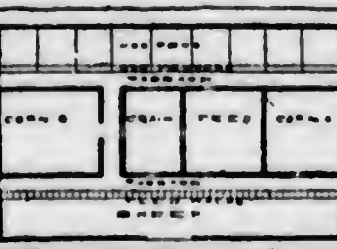
# LIVE STOCK



## BARN FOR SWINE AND SHEEP

Illustrations Show How Missouri Farmer Changed Small Building Into Commodious Structure.

The accompanying illustrations show how a Missouri farmer solved the problem of changing a small barn into a commodious structure for feeding sheep and hogs. While there is nothing very complicated or out of the ordinary in this building it will perhaps help some one who contemplates a change in his live stock, says the Homestead. In this particular instance it has been decided to change from steers to hogs and sheep and to



Combined Hog and Sheep Barn.

so required a building in which to feed them. The old barn formerly used for storing hay a part of the season and for a cattle shelter the remaining time had the two sheds added on either side as shown in the exterior view and the floor plan. The old building was divided into corn cribs, feed room, grain room, etc. The sheds were arranged as shown on the floor plan, one side for hogs and the other side for sheep, the left holding the rough feed for the sheep. In building the barn and installing the interior partitions, racks, troughs, etc., everything was so constructed that in case a second change was made necessary by the ever fluctuating price of live stock the interior arrangement could be rearranged at a minimum cost.

## DEVICE FOR THROWING HORSE

Excellent Plan Is to Place Surcingle Around Body of Animal Just Behind the Forelegs.

An excellent method of throwing a fractious horse is to put a surcingle around the body just behind the forelegs, with three rings on it, one on each side and one under the body. Put a strap around the front legs just above hoof, with a ring in each. Then take a rope 15 or 20 feet long, run through ring on left side, down through ring on right foot, back through ring on belly, down through ring on right foot, back to ring on right side, and tie. Then take hold



Device for Throwing a Horse.

of rope behind horse. Let one man start to lead him, and it will be no trouble to take his feet out from under him.

## Finest Bacon and Ham.

The finest bacon and hams raised in England come from hogs fed principally upon skim milk and barley meal. It is claimed by the English producers that American hogs are practically all fed on corn, which, although a perfectly wholesome food, tends to make the hog fat and a little mellow, whereas feeding by the British method gives a meat beautifully white and as solid as meat need be.

## Use of Blood Meal for Calves.

A little blood meal, commencing with a teaspoon and gradually increasing to a tablespoonful at each feeding, is said to have beneficial results with calves that are not doing very well, but as this meal contains about 60 per cent. of digestible protein it would hardly seem to be a proper complement to skim milk for continuous feeding.

## Baby Beef.

A new style of baby beef has been set in some portions of the east, particularly in Pennsylvania, and fat little animals, weighing from four to eight hundred pounds, are now prime favorites in the big markets.

## FORM OF THE POLAND-CHINA

Good Sow Should Possess Shoulders of Great Depth and Fair Width, With Ribs Well Sprung.

A good Poland-China sow, says a breeder, should have shoulders of great depth and fair width, the ribs well sprung to give room for the vital organs, and for this same reason the breast bone should be set low down, and be wide, filling out the auker places just back of the front legs, or shoulders so noticeable in sows.

The hips should come forward and connect to the backbone near enough to the shoulders, so that the connecting point is a little short of midway of the entire distance from the shoulder, to the rear of the ham, thereby making a strong back with good, stout coupling, and giving a great top and fore length to the ham.

This shape of hams and back will give deep, full sides with great length of lower line when well let down in the flanks, enabling the sow to carry a good-sized litter without getting so stuffy and clumsy.

## FEED FOR VIGOROUS GROWTH

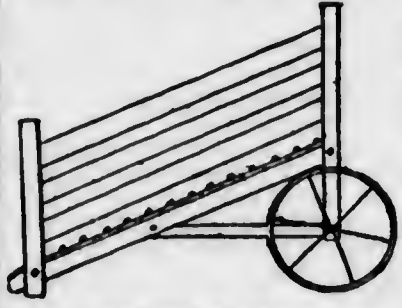
Healthy Shouts Need Bone and Meat Meal Together With Freshly Burned Wood Ashes.

Bone and meat meal, and dry, clean, freshly burnt ashes from hardwood are necessary for vigorous, healthy growth in little pigs. One tablespoonful of bone meal and two spoonfuls of meat meal should be given at each feed. Ashes help digestion, cleanse the stomach and are useful in other ways. The ashes should be freshly burnt, well sifted and dry. Burnt corn cobs may be given instead of ashes. No one feed, however good it may be, should be constantly fed. The hog is a grass animal and will do well on grass and clover pasture in summer, and fine cut clover hay, well scalded and mixed with wheat bran, wheat middlings and a small quantity of flaxseed meal during the winter feeding months. Have the pens clean and dry. Give a warm bed of leaves. Have a large yard or small grass pasture for the hogs to exercise in during the winter. Hogs can stand cold, dry weather when taking exercise, but they must have dry, warm, well-bedded pens to sleep in. Wet bedding and frozen slop are certain to produce disease.

## HOG CHUTE MADE ON WHEELS

Pair of Discarded Cultivator Wheels or Almost Any Other Kind Will Make Excellent Device.

The illustration given herewith explains itself. Shorten the long legs of the hog loader, put a piece of gas pipe through the lower end and place a press drill wheel on the outside of



Hog Chute on Wheels.

each post, says a writer in the Farmer's Mill and Breeze. Cultivator wheels or almost any other kind lying about the place will do as well. This makes it easy to move the chute from place to place.

## Indigestion in Sheep.

Indigestion is a very common ailment among sheep during the winter months, and attacks are frequent, especially while the flock is confined to dry feed. The ailment may be characterized as a failure of the natural changes which feed undergoes in the alimentary canal. Sheep confined to a dry, narrow ration, without any form of succulent food, are more apt to suffer attacks of indigestion than when on pasture. Ordinarily the ailment is not serious, but if permitted to run its course takes a more acute stage and frequently results fatally.



Make a separate pen for your brood sows and don't have too much straw.

A man who will keep his sheep in a muddy lot has small conception of his duty.

Whitewashing stables makes them lighter, cleaner and much more healthful and sanitary.

When a farmer has had silage for his ewes one winter he hardly knows how to keep them without it.

When horses are first put in a straw barn they will frequently not eat well for perhaps a week.

Noon is a good time to supply the stock with some green stuff, such as cabbages or roots of any kind.

A sheep is the most nervous animal on the farm and get into low condition quickly and recovers slowly.

Silage keeps the sappy appearance of the sheep's bodies and a luster in the wool that dry feed will seldom do.

Don't feed carrots too liberally to the horses; they are a laxative. Cut in slices so they can be easily chewed up.

A pig five months old requires one pound of digestible nitrogenous food to five pounds of digestible carbohydrate.

# PAPER BAG COOKING

WONDER-WORKING SYSTEM PERFECTED BY M. SOYER, WORLD'S GREATEST LIVING CHEF

FRUIT CAN BE COOKED DELICIOUSLY.

By Martha McCulloch Williams.

A French woman, a student of medicine, has just won her doctor's degree with a paper on scientific cookery. In it she impresses forcibly the fact that good feeding is not merely necessary to good health, but essential to its restoration. Further, she sets forth that the slops and messes to which invalids are commonly condemned not merely have no reason of being, but that they are positively hurtful. They overwork stomachs already weak, in sympathy with debilitated bodies; worse still there is no commensurate return for the work in the way of nourishment. Yet, it is manifestly impossible for sick or weak or ailing folk, old people and little children, to feed upon the "heartly" things, or those highly spiced and sauced, which suit healthy persons of strong appetites and stronger digestions.

Light here comes in the paper bag cookery. Its help of it, food is made tender, easily digested and flavored as nature wills, with only the added savors that fire brings out. Not only meat and vegetables, but fruit as well. The French lady lays stress upon the fact that fruit is almost curative for many things if properly prepared.

Fruit cooked in a paper bag is wholly sanitary. There is, further, no trouble of watching, or stirring, or apprehension of scorching.

Peaches should be scalded in boiling water for a minute and a half, then the skins removed, and the fruit, on the seed, put to stew in a lightly buttered bag. Add a tablespoonful of water for a dozen large peaches—less if they are very juicy. Cook for 20 minutes in a fairly hot oven, sneaking heat a third after five minutes from the putting in. The seed gives an adorable bitter-almond flavor. Add sugar to taste, while the fruit is very hot, and let stand several hours before using. For an invalid, choose sweet, very juicy peaches, cook in small quantity—say half a dozen at a time—without adding water, and buttering the bag well. Serve unsweetened with thick cream.

Wash gage plums very well, put them in a buttered bag with a very little water, and cook twelve to twenty-five minutes, depending on the quantity, in a fairly hot oven. Sweeten while very hot, or add soda if sweetening is forbidden.

Baked pears are relished by almost everybody. Ripe, full flavored fruit of medium size and even is the best. Cut off the stalks close, snip out the blossom end, and stick in a clove there. Pare thinly, pack in a buttered bag with a little water and cook fifteen to thirty minutes in a fairly hot oven.

Leg of Lamb, with Turnips: Get a fat leg of lamb, have the butcher take off carefully the outside membrane—in that most of the "sheepy" taste resides. Scrape well, wipe over with a damp soft cloth, and if necessary, wash quickly in cold water, but avoid washing if possible. Salt and pepper moderately, then grease well—using either butter or clarified drippings—dredge very lightly with flour and put into a roasty, thickly greased bag with a pint of sliced turnips, two small thinly sliced onions, a small sprig of mint, and a half cup of tomato pulp or catsup. Sliced potatoes can be added at will—in that case use fewer turnips. Be sure there are no sharp ends of bone projecting—they should be cut

off rather under the flesh. Season the vegetables lightly with salt before putting them in the bag, but take care not to put in too much. Add half a tumbler of cold water, seal, put in a hot oven, slack heat after five minutes and cook until well done. Time depends on weight.

## ITS MANY ECONOMIES.

A dollar's worth of paper bags will be ample to cook for any average family throughout a month. Add a box of clips at ten cents—they will be good for another month, and still another in careful hands—and the outlay is still inconsiderable. Add still further fifty cents for growing—a pound of lard, half a pound of butter, half a pound of drippings—and the total is still more than moderate. Notwithstanding, it is more than plenty of us would care to spend monthly merely in the interest of flavor or ease of ease. Plenty more of us like to take duties laboriously, feeling that thus we are in the kingdom of thrift. So if there were no economic offset, paper bag cooking would have to be reckoned either a fad or a luxury. It is neither—it has come to stay.

Say you pay three to four dollars a month for gas—which is about a fair average. If the paper bag cooking cuts this a third, it has almost paid for itself at one fell swoop.

Next comes the saving in quantity of food cooked. Paper bag cooking is one-fifth to one-fourth ahead there. In pot cooking the scales show a shrinkage treble that of bag cooking. This is a saving well worth while, yet far from telling the whole story. Things bag-cooked nourish better because they are more readily digested.

Set the extra nourishment at one-tenth of the food cost, and the food cost for a family ten dollars a week, right there you have more the price of bags, grease, clips, etc.—almost at cost of the gas.

But even then the sum in domestic economy is just fair, begun. Paper bag cooking not only saves thus negatively by preventing loss and insuring full edibility, but positively—and in many ways, as, for example, in the food bought. Round steak is more nourishing than any other—but the fact has been held to be offset by the extra dentist's bill the eating of it necessitates. Paper bag cooking makes it as tender as porterhouse itself—moreover, there is no bone to be thrown away—nothing but clear meat. And the favorable difference in price runs from eight to ten cents the pound.

Living is dearer in every way—the one possible alleviation of this increasing cost, without skimping of appetites, is in buying things less costly and cooking them as to make the difference all in their favor.

Paper bag cooking will do it; it has done it for me. Let's recapitulate: Say one uses one hundred and fifty bags in the month, and then allow seventy-five cents for clips, lard, butter, and dripping. This gives an initial debit of two dollars beginning the account thus:

DEBIT:	
Paper bags, butter, clips, one month	\$2.00
CREDIT:	
Gas saved	\$1.00
Saved in wear and tear (5 per cent)	.50
Food saved (\$1.00 a week)	\$4.00
Saved on meat (75 cents week)	\$3.00
Roast Ducks, Banana Stuffing, Wash your ducks well inside with cold salt water—if they are wild ducks let them lie in the salt water for fifteen minutes. Drain, wipe dry inside and out, and season very lightly with salt and paprika inside, sprinkling black pepper on the outside. Set on ice while you make a stuffing of bananas cut in small cubes, mixed with their own bulk of toasted bread crumbs and seasoned with salt, black pepper, a little chopped celery and plenty of cold butter. Stuff the ducks lightly, truss firmly, grease well all over and tie thin bacon over the breasts. Put in a well greased bag, fitting them close together. Add the juice of a lemon, a wingglass of either claret or sherry, seal bag and cook in a hot oven ten minutes, then slack heat, and finish—it ought to require about forty minutes more.	

## Pastry

By Nicolas Soyer, Chef of Brooks' Club, London.

Pastry, cakes and sweets generally are wonderfully improved by being cooked in paper bags. The concentration of heat which is thus gained has the effect of making the puff paste lighter and more regular in texture and all cake mixtures "rise" in a manner the open oven cannot produce. Then again the cooking takes much less time, and I need not point out the value of this. In the old style the oven door had frequently to be opened to watch progress. The pastry was thus exposed to draughts of cool air, which could but produce "doughy," heavy and unsatisfactory results.

Puff Paste: Take one pound flour, three-quarters of a pound butter, and mix the flour with water and salt lightly, to the consistency of butter. Leave this dough for half an hour, then flatten it with your hand, and lay your butter on top of the paste. Then fold four-corner way, and give it two rolls as usual. Leave your paste in a cool place for forty-five minutes, then roll twice more. Leave it for forty-five minutes, and roll twice again. Place it in a larger paper bag which will not touch the paste. Put on broiler and allow twenty minutes in a hot oven.

## SUNDRY SWEETS.

Patit Nid: Peel and core half a dozen cooking apples. Empty a gill,

a liberal quantity of fruit syrup (for preference pineapple) into a thickly buttered bag. Add the apples, seal bag, place on broiler and simmer gently until cooked, but take care that they they do not get broken. Line a paper soufflé-cake with puff paste, place carefully in a well greased bag, put the apples in this, and twist long strips of citron and angelica round them. Place four ounces of butter in a clean basin, sift in eight ounces of sugar and whip to a cream. Then add the well beaten yolk of four eggs and season to taste with grated nutmeg. Place on the fire and stir gently until very hot, then add the whites of the eggs, whipped to a stiff froth. Stir these in lightly, then pour over the apples, place in the bag, put it in the oven without loss of time and bake to a golden hue. Dust thickly with powdered sugar and serve either hot or cold. Plenty of citron or angelica must be used to give the idea of a mist.

Apple Dumplings: Make it the usual way. Cook in the paper bag. Allow twenty minutes in a hot oven.

Scones: Any kind of scone or breakfast rolls should be placed in a large loose greased paper bag in hot oven. Allow ten to fifteen minutes according to size.

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# BEREA

## Five Great Schools Under One Management FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

### What Are Your Talents?

### What Are Your Aims?

Berea Has the Training That is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the

FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year is the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

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NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinamore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

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THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Woodwork and Carpentry. Nursing. Printing and Book-Binding. Business Courses, Etc.

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Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

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BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own class-rooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

## Berea College

DR. EDWARD C. DOWNING, DEAN.

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements! Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Latest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory. Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

## Questions Answered

Beres, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in College courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational and Foundation School.	Academy and Normal.	College.
<b>FALL TERM—</b>			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.00	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
<b>WINTER TERM—</b>			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
<b>SPRING TERM—</b>			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board, 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

## Plan Now, Come March 27th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come March 27th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

**D. WALTER MORTON, BEREA, KY**



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### RULES FOR BOYS CORN CLUB

1. Each boy entering the contest shall be between the ages of 10 and 15 years, inclusive.
2. Each boy desiring to enter shall register his name with the County Superintendent on or before May 1st, 1912.
3. That each boy shall plant and cultivate 1 acre. The preparation, planting and cultivation of said acre, shall be determined by each individual boy.
4. That each boy entering the contest shall furnish to the County Superintendent 15 select ears, bearing the name and age of the grower, and cost of producing same per bushel.
5. Judges will be appointed to measure the corn and also the land.
6. No person will be appointed as judge who has any interest, either directly or indirectly in any contestant.
7. There will be a prize awarded the boy growing the greatest number of bushels on the acre in this Congressional District.

There will also be a first, second and third prize awarded to the three boys growing the greatest number of bushels to the acre in Jackson County. There will also be a Free Scholarship in the Eastern Kentucky Normal School, in connection with their prizes.

J. J. Davis, Supt.  
C. P. Moore,  
D. G. Collier,  
Committee.

### JACKSON COUNTY

**McKEE**  
McKee, April 15. The Rev. Lunsford preached in the Christian church last Sunday. Circuit Court ended last week. I. R. Hays made a trip to Welchburg last week. Geo. Bowles is visiting at Greenhall, this week. Mrs. Hornsby has been sick for a few days. John Fowler of Berea was in town last Saturday. Arch Reynolds and Leonard Hignite were visiting at Gray Hawk last Sunday. Judge J. W. Mullins attended the conventions at Winchester and Louisville last week. E. L. Mullins went to High Knob last Saturday. Mr. Fulton, who has been visiting his home for a few days, has returned to his work. Fire got out in the woods near here last week, and people had a hard time keeping it from burning their fences.

**ISAACS**  
Isaacs, April 15. We have had a very nice week for work and people have been very busy. Died, April 5th, J. G. Allen, who has been sick for some time. Mr. Allen was 73 years old and has been for many years an able minister of the gospel. He leaves a wife, ten children and a host of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. M. L. Watson and family of Elk Valley, Tenn., are visiting relatives in this vicinity. Mrs. Tom Brewer has a fine baby girl. Mrs. Mary J. Barrett of Berea was called to this place a few days ago by the death of her father. A. J. Casteel is sick with measles. There was a tide in Pond Creek, recently, that washed away all the foot bridges and much fencing. Newly plowed land was also badly damaged.

**HURLEY**  
Hurley, April 15th. There was a large tide in Indian Creek last week which did considerable damage to the farmers. Ed Gabbard and R. B. Anderson went to Livingston, Friday. W. K. McCollum and family have moved to Livingston. Married, the 5th of this month, Ben Gabbard of Hurley to Miss Mattie Rawlings of

Burning Springs, Clay County. There is prayer meeting at Indian Creek church every Saturday night. I. A. Bowman was here last week buying ties. Next Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Indian Creek. Mrs. Wm. Isaacs of Waneta visited her mother, Mrs. Pal Gabbard, Wednesday. There is Sunday School at this place every Sunday at 1 p. m.

**KERRY KNOB**  
Kerry Knob, April 15. The people seem to be much delighted with the fine spring weather and are making good use of it. The roads are getting in good shape and hauling has begun again. Elijah Hatfield is seriously ill. Mrs. Elizabeth Hale, aged 79 years, died, Apr. 10th at the home of her daughter, Mrs. C. Parks, near Kingston and was brought and buried by her husband and daughter at the grave yard near the head of Owsley Fork. Aaron Powell and Miss Sarah Abner were married at the home of the bride, Apr. 9th. We wish them much success and happiness through life.

### MADISON COUNTY

**KINGSTON**  
Kingston, April 16. Mr. Jno. Webb and Evan Adams made a business trip to Richmond, Saturday. Mrs. Nettie Hale died, April 12th, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Curt Parks, of heart failure. She was 79 years of age. She has been a member of the Baptist church for several years and was loved by all who knew her. She leaves four daughters and three sons. She was buried in the family grave yard in Jackson County. The bereaved ones have our deepest sympathy. Messrs. Chester and Kit Parks, John Webb and Misses Lyda and Jessie Young, Eva Lewis and Lizzie Moore were entertained at the home of Suda Powell last Sunday in honor of her cousin, Miss Anna Powell of Berea, who is one of the teachers of the Model School. Miss Nellie Lawson spent Saturday and Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. Geo. Moody. Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bentley left, Tuesday, for Texas, where they will make their future home. Mrs. J. M. Boen and Mr. and Mrs. Jim Cornelson spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Will Cornelson.

**HARTS**  
Harts, April 15. Messrs. D. C. and Mason Pullins of Richmond visited the home of J. W. Lake, Sunday. There were quite a number of people out Sunday to hear Mr. and Mrs. Roberts preach, and also, Mrs. Selew, who gave us quite an interesting talk about her missionary work in India, Japan and Asia which every one enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Baker have moved to their new home on Scaffold Cane pike. Mrs. C. C. Logston is improving slowly. John Gadd who has been to Ohio for nearly a year returned home to visit for a week. Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hawkins are being entertained by Mrs. Hawkins' father, Mr. Barrett. Sidney VanWinkle has returned from Hamilton, where he has been working. Prof. Lewis and family visited his mother, Mrs. Lewis, of Harts, Sunday. They took a stroll to Bear Knob which was enjoyed very much. W. B. Lake and little daughter, Nellie Gertrude, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Pullins, this week. Miss Martha McQueen paid Miss Dottie Jones a visit, Sunday. Quite a lot of folks went to Kindred Springs, Sunday, to a picnic. John Dougherty who has been sick is able to be out again. Thomas Williams has gone to Covington to work.

**HIGH HILL**  
High Hill, April 16. Rev. J. W. Parsons filled his regular appointment at Pilot Knob last Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Parsons also preached at

the school house, Saturday night. R. L. Ambrose preached at the school house, Sunday night. He will also preach there next Sunday night. Rev. J. W. Parsons was called as pastor for another year at Pilot Knob church. Rev. R. L. Ambrose was called as moderator. Herman Carrier and Miss Debby Baker were united in marriage at R. L. Ambrose's last week. James Murphy who is living on S. C. Carrier's place has a madison. Mrs. Isaac Burns who has been very ill is some better. J. H. Settle and family have moved to Hamilton, O. W. M. Hayes is suffering from a strained hip or rheumatism. H. Robins has moved to the Osie Johnson place on Silver Creek. Oscar Inyes and W. M. Brown stayed over Sunday at Philip Hayes'. Robert Coyle of Mt. Sterling is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. Kate Greens. L. C. Powell is in Cincinnati buying goods.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

**ROCKFORD**  
Rockford, April 14. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McCollum and family of Scaffold Cane have recently moved to Williamsburg. Mr. McCollum is very sick. Mr. and Mrs. Luther McCollum who have been visiting in this vicinity have returned to their home at Williamsburg. J. E. Hutton and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Stephens, Bob Bowman and Rev. George Childress were the guests of J. W. Todd and family, Sunday. Miss Myrtle G. McCollum visited Bertha Hutton Sunday. J. J. Martin made a business trip to Berea, Saturday. Mildred Lutea of Arkansas is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lutes, near here. Old uncle Henry Lutes, aged 90 years, is still able to be out. Miss Thursa Kerby of Boone visited Talitha Coyle, Saturday. Mr. Canfield and Mr. Hulett and family have recently bought and moved to J. J. Martin's place, just vacated by Mr. Isaac Martin and family. Most every farmer in this vicinity is getting ready to plant corn and to put out gardens. Joe Hutton of Wildlife visited his uncle, J. M. Hutton of Rockford, Sunday. The Sunday School at Scaffold Cane is progressing nicely with a large attendance. Mr. Davidson of Disputanta was in Rockford Saturday. Mrs. W. Viars of Scaffold Cane expects to get in a fine lot of ladies' summer hats, Saturday evening, April 20th. Saturday night and Sunday, April 27th, the Rev. Murrell expects to preach at Scaffold Cane. Everybody is invited to come.

**CLIMAX**  
Climax, April 11. Walk Crouter and Mrs. Sarah Baker, widow of J. Baker, were married a few days ago. Uncle Abney Ballinger is still living, but probably cannot live many more days. Grant York is getting along fine with his new ground. He has four acres cleared. John Rigby is clearing a new ground. Isaac Reitor was at Kirksville a few days ago on business. Charley Baker's small son is yet alive, but cannot survive many more days.

**ORLANDO**  
Orlando, April 13. We are having some nice weather now. Everybody is trying to farm. D. M. Singleton made a business trip to Mt. Vernon, Friday. Saturday and Sunday were regular church days at Maple Grove. Services conducted by Rev. Parker. Mrs. Jane Head and daughter of Cooksburg were calling on friends here, Thursday. Mrs. M. T. Singleton is doing well in the millinery business this spring. Mrs. Suele Pennington has been visiting relatives here recently. Miss Nellie Singleton of Cooksburg is visiting relatives here this week. Miss Lela Owens is getting along fine as a student in the L. and N. office at this place. Oppie Owens called on friends at Climax from Saturday until Monday. Bill Anglin of Climax was calling on friends here, Sunday. Aunt Nerva Leger moved to the property of Mrs. M. T. Singleton on East Main St. Mrs. Martha Mason and children of Pine Hill will call on Mrs. Myrtle Mason, Sunday.

### OWSLEY COUNTY

**ANNOUNCEMENT**  
I am a candidate for Ambassador of Owsley County. I am one of the family of six boys each of whom always supported the Republican party and this is the first time in life that either of us ever asked the people of our county for office.

I have always stood for morality and for nearly twenty years I have been pleading for cleanliness and honesty in elections and I am in favor of strict enforcement of the laws.

Robert F. Wilson.

**TURIN**  
Turin April 6. Robert Mainous has returned home from Rockcastle County, where he has been employed for the past month in Professor Smith's nursery. Mrs. Sophia Daily from Conway, Rockcastle County is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Ellen Mainous, this week. Henry Campbell has moved to his place, recently vacated by Burna Seale, Allen Davidson and family passed through Turin today on their way to their new home in Jackson County which he purchased from John E. Holcomb. P.

Wilson has moved to his farm beyond Booneville which he recently purchased from William Seale. Edward Kincaid and son, Tilford, of near Pinecastle, came over to see Mr. Kincaid's mother, Martha Mainous, who has been very sick and is improving slowly. There has been one of the largest tides in South Fork of the Kentucky river this week that has been for thirteen years doing much damage, taking away a part of the Booneville bridge.

**SEBASTIAN**  
Sebastian, April 6. The hardest rain of the season fell here Monday night April 1st. The high water did much damage. Died, March 27th, Miss Nancy Williams, after an illness of nearly twelve months. She was buried at the first burying ground near the mouth of Buffalo Creek on the 25th. Spring work is progressing slowly on account of so much wet weather. Born to Mr. and Mrs. James Carmack, a fine girl. Her name is Dora. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Riley Gabbard, a girl. Her name is Etta Mae. Wilson Gabbard recently purchased a fine yoke of oxen from Wm. Rice, Jr., for eighty-five dollars. John Adams and family are moving into the house recently vacated by Mrs. Nannie R. Baker.

**PEBOWORTH**  
Pebworth, April 7. Miss Ida Sams and cousin, Reuben Sams, were visiting Miss Martha Hughes, Wednesday afternoon. Miss Eva Price entertained a lot of young folks, Saturday afternoon. Alie Sams and brother, Hellen, of Boone, Jackson County, are visiting their cousins, Mary and Ida Sams of Pebworth, this week. Ham Judd was calling on the Sams family, Sunday. Died at his home at Beattyville, April 5th, Mr. John Beatty. His remains were laid to rest at the old Beatty burying ground. Miss Ida May was shopping in Miamy one day last week. Best wishes for The Citizen and its many readers.

**LEROSE**  
Lerose, April 8. A large crowd attended church at Buffalo, Sunday. Rev. Mason preached. Willie Seale and Miss Lizzie Webb were married at the home of the bride, Saturday. Willie Moore of this place is in Jackson on business. There has been lots of rain and the water has been higher than in a long time. News has just reached here that the Booneville bridge was greatly damaged by the high tide. Several people attended the County convention at Booneville, today. Thurman Brandenburg is preparing to build a large tobacco barn.

### CLAY COUNTY

**VINE**  
Vine, April 12. Mrs. Frank Hicks died, April 2nd, of consumption. Her remains were laid to rest in the family grave yard near her home. She leaves a husband and six children to mourn her loss. Mrs. Martha Rice is visiting her mother, Mrs. Laura Tineher of Gray Hawk, who is very sick. Charley Hurley of London and Miss Liza J. Wilson of Malmoe were married at Jellico, Tenn., last week. We wish them a long and prosperous life. The big tide of the first and second of this month did great damage. Mr. and Mrs. John Whittemore of Etel visited relatives here last Saturday and Sunday. Mrs. May Ponder who has been sick is able to be out again. Jas. Hicks has pneumonia fever. Felix Burns who has spent three years in the U. S. Army is visiting friends and relatives here. Miss Mattie Clark left last Wednesday for Georgia. Sweet potatoes are selling at \$1.25 a bushel. Mrs. Sarah Wilson died of consumption, April 6. She leaves a husband, one son and six daughters to mourn her loss. She was buried in the cemetery at Maulden, Sunday evening.

**SEXTON'S CREEK**  
Sexton's Creek, April 13. J. H. Edwards of Gray Hawk was here on business, Monday. A new baby visited the home of Fuz Campbell a few days ago. Its name is Wm. Clark. Riley Gabbard swapped his team of mules last week. Born to the wife of W. H. Hunter, a fine boy. Its name is Lawson. W. N. Burch

# ROYAL

## BAKING POWDER

### Absolutely Pure

**Economizes Butter, Flour, Eggs; makes the food more appetizing and wholesome**

**The only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar**

has his new grist mill ready for grinding. M. Smith's wife has a new baby. Its name is Otis. Robert Judd of Gray Hawk was here on business, a few days ago. Born to the wife of Henry Saylor, a fine girl. Its name is Edna. Miss Adeline Hurch is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rhoda Edwards, of Gray Hawk, this week. A. D. Sizemore moved to London, last week. John Fields and wife of near Onelda are visiting relatives here. Lee Hunter is working for W. N. Hurch, this summer. A. L. Clark had a brush burning last night. Rowlett went to Idamay, yesterday. Farmers are getting ready to plant corn.

**BURNING SPRINGS**  
Burning Springs, April 12. Frank Baker who has been spending the winter with his uncle, Harvey Lunsford, of Midway, returned last Monday. The funeral of Wm. Murray's wife of London took place at Macedonia last week. She was the daughter of the Rev. Isaac Brigran. She leaves a family and many friends to mourn her sudden death which was caused by being frightened by a burning building. Our chapel was crowded last Sunday morning with Sunday School scholars and visitors. The Easter exercises were very interesting and instructive. The work done gives Miss Lucille Rawlings great credit for the skillful way she trained the children. The chapel was beautifully decorated with Easter flowers and pictures. The ladies held their regular meeting of the Women's Improvement Club last Thursday evening. The club is now doing some good work along the lines of gardening and cleanliness. The next meeting will be Thursday, the 25th. The topic for consideration is "How to beautify our town." There will also be a debate on this question. Resolved, that the wife is a greater factor in beautifying the home than the husband. J. W. Montgomery has moved into the home recently occupied by J. Smith. Mrs. Kate White sold Mr. Montgomery a good cow for thirty dollars. The exchange is now managed by Miss Bessie Rawlings. Henry Brown is the lineman. Elbert Hubbard sold his cottage home to Mr. McKinney who has charge of the mail route. Dr. H. H. Hornsby is having his home painted by J. H. Thompson. The recent flood was the greatest ever seen in this country. Alex Clarkston's property was greatly damaged. All the bridges were washed away.

### GARRARD COUNTY

**PAINT LICK**  
Paint Lick, April 13. Miss May Guinn entertained the young people of Wallacetown at an Easter party last Saturday night. Hugh Miller of Mt. Vernon, and Miss Sarah Lawson of Wallacetown, were married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs.

Elizabeth McCollum, Wednesday April 10th. James Shelton of Lowell and Miss Hallie Weaver of this place left Miss Weaver's parents, Apr. 10th, and drove to Nev. Creech's and were secretly married. Mrs. Easter Ann Ponder, wife of Justice Ponder, died at her home near here after a brief illness, April 4th, age 32 years. She leaves a husband and two children, a father, mother and two brothers to grieve for her. She was buried in Rockcastle County near her father's home. Mrs. Tom Eden, who has been very ill, is better. Mrs. Addie Gentry and daughters, Grace and Dora, were the guests of G. B. Gabbard and family last Tuesday.

### ESTILL COUNTY

**WAGERSVILLE**  
Wagersville, April 8. There was quite a little rise in Station Camp Creek last week. Laban Park came home, Friday, after a few days stay with relatives in Frankfort. Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Wilson and little son Louis, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Wagers, Saturday and Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Kelly went to Richmond, Monday, where Mrs. Kelly will be treated by Dr. Gibson. Quite a number of men and boys attended court at Irvine, Monday. The Misses Ella and Maude Park, Lena and Anna Flynn, Fann Scrivner and Messrs. Bob Flynn, Finley Peters and Jim Warford were the guests of Miss Kate Wagers, Saturday night and Sunday.

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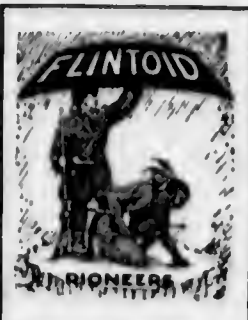
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